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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXI NO. 105 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1943 — Price: 2 Annas

Japan To Stage Another Pearl Harbour?

Reinforcing Manchurian Troops To Launch Attack On Russia

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 4.

Messages from Chungking indicate that there is every possibility of a repetition, at any time, of another "Pearl Harbour" in Far Eastern Soviet Russia where the Japanese are reported to have concentrated a million men.

MANCHURIAN FORCES REINFORCED

The correspondent of the "Central Daily News" in China utters the warning that he has learnt on good authority that the Japanese have reinforced their Manchurian troops which were already the largest single part of the Japanese army by six divisions in March and April, thus bringing up the total strength to 39 divisions, without counting the troops maintained in south of Sakhalin.

A canvassing of Chinese opinion shows that there is a prevalence of the belief that the Japanese may attack Russia simultaneously with the German summer offensive.

Air Battles Over Hunan

CHUNGKING, May 4.

In large-scale air battles over Hunan province in Central China seven Japanese planes were destroyed and seven others probably destroyed by American fighters, which outnumbered three to one engaged—50 "O"s.

All the American planes returned to their base. Japanese raiders machine-gunned the streets of Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, resulting in a few civilian casualties.

The Chungking correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" says in a cable published, "I learn from a good source that the Japanese have reinforced their Manchurian forces which were already the largest single part of the Japanese army by six divisions in March and April, thus bringing up the strength to 39 divisions not counting troops maintained in Korea and south Sakhalin.

Japanese use of parachutist troops during an attack with strong air support against a strategic point in the eastern slopes of Taihanshan mountains is disclosed in Monday's Chinese communique which adds, "Attacks and counter-attacks followed in quick succession resulting in the place changing hands three times but the Japanese were unable to make progress."

The communique also reported a Japanese push northwards from Tengchung in western Yunnan where fighting is now going on.

The Chinese repulsed a Japanese attack on May first at Huayung on the south bank of the Yangtse river river. west of Tungting lake -euter.

On Pacific Front

MAIN ATTACK ON DARWIN AVERTED

Repeated Raids On Kiska By American Forces

LONDON, May 4.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters, South-west Pacific: The weather rather than the Japanese was the principal cause of the Spitfire losses officially described as "heavy" during Sunday's big Japanese raid on Port Darwin it is disclosed here to-day.

It is now known that only three Allied pilots are missing. Spitfires pursued the retiring Japanese far out to sea, whereafter the engagement was broken off. Severe winds arose forcing a number of Allied planes down on the water.

In actual combat, the Allied forces, although outnumbered, not only successfully averted the main Japanese bombing attack but inflicted far heavier damage on Japanese fighters than they received in return.

RAID ON KOEPANG AERODROME.

Allied aircraft have struck again at Japanese shipping, 1,330 tons of which they sank or damaged in the north-eastern sector of this theatre last month.

To-day's "communique" states that in Lolobau island area of the Bismarck Sea, a heavy reconnaissance unit strafed two small Japanese surface craft probably sinking one. At Gasmata, medium bombers made a low level raid on the aerodrome area and boats and barges on the shore. Two Japanese bombers and two fighters were destroyed on ground in a raid on the aerodrome at Koepang Timor.

KISKA ATTACKED.

Kiska was attacked 13 times by American planes on May 1st, says a Navy Department announcement.

On the same day, heavy bombers bombed Holtz Bay and Chicago harbour in Attu Island.—Reuter.

AMERICANS OCCUPY RUSSEL ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is officially announced that the United States occupied Russel Islands north-west of Guadalcanar in February without opposition.—Reuter.

100 Airfields Spring Up In Australia

LONDON, May 4.

At least 100 airfields have been built at strategic points throughout Australia in the past year, says War Correspondent Noel Monks writing in the London "Daily Mail."

Monks served at General MacArthur's headquarters till recently. "I would like to see everyone of those airfields packed with aircraft, bombers torpedo-carriers and fighters," he says.

If every United States and British factory put aside one of each type daily and marked it 'For Australia' I think there would be an end of the misunderstandings that have sprung up between Washington, London and Canberra."—Reuter

ALLIES TACKLE U-BOAT MENACE

LONDON: The Official German U-Boat claims for April, the second month of Admiral Doenitz's offensive were more than 50 per cent down on the claims for March.

Today's German communique gave the April figures of Allied shipping sunk by U-Boats as 41,500 tons compared with 851,600 tons in March.

The April claim was only 7,000 tons in excess of the January figure of 4,08,000 which was excused as due to "exceptionally bad weather."—Reuter.

COMILLA:—Lady Wavell performed on April 29, the opening ceremony of a Soldiers' Club here in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

STOP PRESS

DE GAULLE PREPARED TO CONFER WITH GIRAUD

LONDON, May 4.

General de Gaulle declared his readiness to start immediately for Algiers to confer with General Giraud, in a speech this evening. He implied that he still insisted on Algiers as the venue and not elsewhere in North Africa as General Giraud had suggested.—Reuter.

YERAWADA JAIL SENSATION

Warder Done To Death By Life Convicts?

POONA, May 4.

A convict warder is alleged to have been done to death by three life convicts in the Yerwada Jail yesterday.

It is alleged that the three convicts bore a grudge against the victim and when the latter went to the enclosure where the convicts were working, two of the convicts are alleged to have held the Warder, while the third stabbed him to death.

The police have taken the three convicts into custody.—A. P.

"Yorkshire Post" On Viceroy's Council

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 4.

Commenting on the announcement regarding the new appointments to the Viceroy's Executive Council, the "Yorkshire Post" says: "No one regrets more than Lord Linlithgow or the British Government that the Viceroy has been unable to include members of the Congress Party in the Council. The fault lies with the Congress Party's refusal to co-operate. The ten present Indian members of the Council are no less keen Nationalists than Mahatma Gandhi and his Congress associates but they feel it their duty to participate in the Government of their country now in the knowledge that the new Constitution will and can only be set up after the

CALCUTTA, May 4.—An earthquake shock of great intensity with its epicentre 2,420 miles away from Calcutta, apparently in the Philippine Islands, was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph on Monday morning.

CALCUTTA: Charge was framed against two persons by the Additional Presidency Magistrate for taking a photograph of a protected place.

Akyab Island Bombed

Enemy Railroad Installations Damaged In Central Burma

NEW DELHI, May 4.

"While land activity in Arakan is still confined almost entirely to patrolling, the Japanese air force, quiet for some time, has now become more active," says an Indian Army observer writing on May 1.

Maungdaw was attacked yesterday and again to-day. Enemy bombers to-day also attacked Buthidaung and Bawli Bazar, a few miles north of Maungdaw In no case did they cause serious damage, and casualties were slight.

AKYAB BOMBED

Yesterday patrol activity was maintained by both sides on the Arakan front, but the general situation remains unchanged, says an India Command Joint War 'communique.' In support of our ground forces R.A.F. bombers and fighters attacked enemy objectives in the battle area.

Early yesterday morning, a formation of "Blenheims", escorted by Hurricanes bombed Akyab town. Hits were seen in the target area and a number of fires were started. Last night, Hudson aircraft bombed Akyab town again and two other enemy occupied villages on Akyab island with good results.

ATTACK ON ENEMY LOCOMOTIVES

B-25 medium bombers of the 10th U. S. Air Force on May 2 successfully attacked enemy railroad installations at Ywataung and at Maymyo in central Burma, says a "communique" issued from Rear-Echelon Headquarters United States Army Forces China, Burma, India.

More than 13 tons of bombs were delivered on the Ywataung marshalling yards. Hits were observed on rolling stock and on track sidings. It is believed damage was caused to locomotives.

P-40 fighters from our Assam bases had a day of varied activity. Attacking the railroad bridge at Namkin with 1,000—pound bombs, two spans at the south end of the bridge were destroyed and other hits smashed tracks on both approaches to the bridge.

On May 3 our medium bombers attacked the railroad ferry docks at Sagaing opposite Mandalay.

Twelve tons of bombs were dropped and hits were reported on docks, railway tracks and upon a river bar.

Our fighters spent another busy day. An attack on a footbridge six miles north-east of Myitkyina resulted in the bridge being made unserviceable. Other P-40 carrying 1,000—pound bombs attacked another bridge five miles north-east of Pinbaw, destroying one approach and damaging the bridge structure.

A joint fighter-medium bomber action against railroad cars on a siding at Namti resulted in the destruction of many freight cars.

From these several operations, all of our aircraft and crews returned".—A. P.

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR U. S. COAL-MINERS

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The Secretary for the Interior Mr. Ickes has ordered a six-day week throughout the coal-mining industry.

Mr. Ickes' order was telegraphed to approximately 3,850 mine operators now running the mines as agents of the Government.

Mr. Ickes said that the mines which failed to operate the six-day week would suffer the cancellation of the price ceiling increases granted them to cover the added costs of overtime and pay.—Reuter.

KARACHI, May 4:—The Sind Government's scheme of trading in the province's surplus food grains has been already in operation for some time, it is officially learnt.

CHURCHILL ON GAS WARFARE

Britain Will Retaliate Only If Enemy Uses Gas

WESTMINSTER, May 4.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, was questioned in the Commons to-day as to whether steps would be taken to certify beyond doubt that gas had been used by the Germans before this country embarked upon gas warfare and whether a neutral Commission would be asked in the first instance to ascertain facts as to the use of gas against the Russians.

Mr. Churchill replied: "Retaliatory action will not be taken until the Government is convinced that gas has been used by the enemy. We have no intention of inviting neutrals to assist in this."

Answering the suggestion that there was need for precautions in view of the mistakes made in the last war Mr. Churchill said that he was aware of that but "I have very good confidence that we shall receive true information from our Russian Allies."—Reuter.

Federal Court Judgment In Commons

LONDON, May 4.

WESTMINSTER: The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery was asked in the Commons today for a statement on action following the Indian Federal Court's judgment regarding internees under the Defence of India Rule 26.

Mr. Amery, in a written reply said, "Steps have already been taken in India to remedy the situation created by the judgment of the Federal Court. An ordinance was promulgated by the Governor-General on April 28, taking the necessary powers to cover the Defence of India Rule 26 and validating all orders previously made under the rule."—Reuter.

ANTI-MINE DEVICES Grigg On War Office Plans

WESTMINSTER, May 4.

The War Secretary Sir James Grigg announced in the Commons to-day that a special organization had been set up to conduct research experiment and trials into anti-mine devices in view of the extensive use the Germans are making of minefields.

He denied the allegation by Mr. Stokes (Labour) that a suitable mine-sweeping tank was offered to the War Office two years ago.—Reuter.

South African Anti-Indian Legislation In Commons

LONDON, May 4.

WESTMINSTER: The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee was asked in the Commons to-day when members reassembled after the recess whether he would publish in a White Paper or otherwise the full details of all correspondence and negotiations between the British Government and the Government of South Africa both before and since the passing of the Asiatic Restriction of Indians Act by the South African Parliament.

Mr. Attlee replied, "There has been no correspondence or negotiations of the kind suggested. The matter is one which in accordance with the recognised principles of Inter-Imperial relations is being dealt with directly between the Government of India through its High Commissioner in South Africa and the Union Government."

The Labourite, Mr. Ammon asked "Has any consultation or advice been sought by His Majesty's Government in this connection?"

Mr. Attlee: "From whom?"

Mr. Ammon: "From South Africa".

Mr. Attlee replied "No. Sir".—Reuter.

"INDIA, A WHOLE BUNCH OF HISTORICAL ANACHRONISMS"

Beverley Nichols' Apologia For Ceremony And Pomp In Viceroy's House

(By Special Cable)

LONDON, May 4.

Beverley Nichols writing in "Sunday Chronicle" says:

"By the unwritten law of journalism, the conversation of the Viceroy, Marquess of Linlithgow is not quoted. Some aspects of his policy may be called in question but most of his critics are pitifully unaware of the complexity of his task. He has had a bad press. If the situation deteriorated during his seven years office, that is no fault of his. Indeed when all the facts are known, the future historian will rank him high not only as a servant of the Empire but as a Friend of India. Since he may not defend himself, and I am forbidden to quote him, we must leave it at that.

VICEROY AND HIS STAFF

The Viceroy and the staff lead simple arduous lives. For every hour of ceremony there are twelve hours of sheer, grinding work. The light in Viceroy's study often burns till the small hours. The Vicereine, in her own sphere, is equally indefatigable—her hospital work alone is a full-time job. Nevertheless, all this pomp and ceremony may seem—to the superficial observer—somewhat superfluous. "Are we not living in the year 1943?" He may ask. "Are we not fighting the war for democracy? Is not this the day of the common man and should we not aim at the ideal of White House—where the American citizen simply wanders into the unpretentious hall, hands his hat to the Negro footman and goes in to slap the President on the back?"

BELIEF IN MIRACLES

India is not living in the year 1943. Some parts of India, yes. The intellectuals are a small proportion of the educated classes. They are often in advance of the West, eager, flexible, alert. It is their belief that when they have complete control of their own country they will be able to perform miracles in raising the standards of literacy and general enlightenment.

It is not for us to condemn that belief out of hand. Nationalism is a vital force. It can achieve miracles and like Indian nationalists, I believe in miracles. There is no reason why India should not have her share of them.

In the meantime, not even the most ardent Nationalist would claim that All-India is modern country. Some of it is still in the period corresponding to Peter the Great; some of it is Elizabethan; some of it—and quite a large part—is medieval and some of it B. C. All of this can be changed and doubtless will be changed. For the benefit of all of us, it must be changed. It is not healthy that so large a tract of the modern world should be to all intents and purposes a historical anachronism.

"HISTORICAL ANACHRONISM."

The fact remains that India is a whole bunch of historical anachronism. When you realise this, when you see the Viceroy's House against its proper background which is the background of ancient ceremony and oriental splendour, created by autocracy for the bedazzlement of millions—then criticism falls to the ground. New Delhi and all it stands for suddenly fits into the picture. It is in the grand tradition. Anything less imposing and less formal would be absurd. An attempt at White House simplicity would be a piece of ludicrous affectation. Hindus would laugh at it, Moslems would despise it and the princes would regard it as a form of lunacy."

Flare-Up In Kuban Front

Germans Rush Reinforcements By Air From Crimea

LONDON, May 4.

Reuter's special correspondent wires: "The Red Army is locked in a savage battle in the Kuban 'pocket' following the renewal of pressure on the German bridgehead.

The failure of earlier German counter-attacks on this front which left General Tuleney's troops in occupation of the southern part of Novorossisk has considerably weakened their position.

Today's Soviet communique does not mention this fresh flare up in Kuban fighting but states that Soviet forces have killed about a hundred Germans around Balaklaya the Soviet bridgehead 50 miles south-east of Kharkov.

Elsewhere on the front, Soviet artillery and scouts are "softening up" and probing German positions preparatory to expected battles which may prove to be the most decisive of the whole war.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM CRIMEA

Latest reports here state that the German Command is again bringing up reinforcements from the Crimea and moving them up to the Kuban front. Some of the fresh troops are being flown by air to the Kuban. In a few weeks old Kuban battle, the Germans have already lost from 15,000 to 20,000 men, nearly 600 planes and hundreds of guns.

NAZI INFANTRY ATTACK REPELLED.

MOSCOW: The Soviet repelled a German infantry attack south of Balaklaya killing about 100 men according to the Soviet supplement. Six planes were destroyed during a raid on a German occupied aerodrome.

BERLIN "COMMUNIQUE."

BERLIN: To-day's "communique" says: "The enemy continued his heavy attacks against the Kuban bridgehead yesterday. Grim defensive battles are continuing. On the rest of the Eastern front, the day was quiet.

On Tunisia front, in pursuance of movements according to plan, our troops in the northern sector marfe attacks and favourable positions. The town of Mateur, in which all establishments of military importance were destroyed, was left to the enemy. British air squadrons in daylight yesterday made sweeps over the coast of occupied territories in the west".—Reuter.

NO ERA OF NEW IMPERIALISM

Polish President's Plea For Union Of Free Nations

LONDON, May 4.

The Polish President, in a broadcast address to the people of Poland on the Polish National Day declared: "The Polish of Poland will never deviate from the course on which it embarked on September 1, 1939—the course of defending the integrity of the Republic."

He urged Poles to exert all their efforts so that the coming peace would give them not only justice but also the fulfilment of Polish political conceptions with regard to the organization of that part of Europe in which their country was situated. In aiming now at the formation in the East and Central European area of a strong union of free nations, Poland was, he said, carrying into effect the conception of her historic tradition.

M. Raczkiewicz said: "If the coming period is not to witness a disaster similar to the present one, it must not be an era of new Imperialism or of supremacy of greater nations over smaller ones".—Reuter.

Axis Suffer Heavy Shipping Losses

LONDON, May 4.

Between 150 and 200 Axis ships were sunk or so severely damaged as to be rendered useless by Allied air and sea attack in the Mediterranean during April, it is learned in well-informed quarters in London.

Fifty-four were definitely sunk including a large cruiser, 3 destroyers, 2 U-boats and 22 supply vessels.—Reuter.

14 Dutch "Traitors" Killed

LONDON, May 4.

Dutch patriots have kidnapped the daughter of Seyss Inquart Hitler's Gauleiter in Holland, and are holding her as a hostage said a report today reaching the Istanbul correspondent of the Independent French Agency.

The report added that search by the Gestapo has so far failed. Dutch patriots are also said to have drawn up a list of 47 traitors in Holland, of which 14 including Seyffardt who was recently shot, are already stated to have been killed.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

New York, May 4.

Previous closing	20.00
To-day's opening	19.99
Difference	—.01

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange ruled quietly firm to-day.

3 per cent Australian Commonwealth £102 3/8; 3 1/2 per cent British Consols £81 5/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £105 3/8; 2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 5/16; 4 per cent War Loan £113 7/16; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 5/8; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £100 7/8; 4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 13/16.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors dol 51 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 30 5/8
United States Steel Common dol 57 1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

Allied Troops Heading For Bizerta

BALD AND GREEN HILLS CAPTURED; ROME 'COMMUNIQUE" ON AXIS EVACUATION OF MATEUR

LONDON, May 4.

The New York radio reports that French forces have reached positions only 13 miles from Bizerta and the Americans are about 18 miles away.

U. S. Patrols Advance Northwards

Reuter's special correspondent wires: American patrols which entered Mateur yesterday continued north skirting the east shore of Garet Achkel lake and then going eastward to a point where they met a new line of resistance.

Another patrol pushed west from Mateur and linked up with infantry encircling an undetermined number of Germans.

East of Mateur line, now follows the north-to-south mountain ridge extending below the western end of Garet Achkel. From the new positions taken yesterday, several German airfields are rendered useless by artillery. Long-range guns are able to shoot into Ferryville. Bald and Green hills were abandoned this morning after the Americans turned the Jefna position west of Mateur.

FRENCH OFFER VIGOROUS RESISTANCE

Reuter's special correspondent with First Army wires:

Jebel Bou Kournine which dominates the Goubellat plain is still apparently in German hands. The Germans counter-attacked in the Pont Du Fah's region to-day. There is little news regarding this action but it is believed the French are offering vigorous resistance. There is no indication that von Arnim himself has left Tunisia but it is possible that Rommel who is still reported to be in ill-health has left the country.

BIZERTA DOCKS BOMBED

Successive processes of the strategic airforce, escorted by 38 "Lightnings" bombed Bizerta docks yesterday and direct hits were scored on port installations. Medium bombers attacked an enemy airfied in Tunisia, bombs being seen to burst among aircraft on ground.

FIRST ARMY CAPTURES MORE HILLS

ALGIERS, May 4.

The American broadcast this afternoon stated that American troops were already eight miles south of Mateur. This would put them little more than ten miles from Tebourba already menaced by the First Army.

Bald Hill and Green Hill have been overrun by the Americans.

The First Army has captured two hills north of Medjez El Bab.—Reuter.

GIRAUD INVITES DE GAULLE

LONDON, May 4.

General Giraud has asked General de Gaulle to meet him in North Africa "as soon after May 5 as possible". it is officially announced.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in North Africa says General Giraud's proposal to meet General de Gaulle in a North African City as soon after May 5 as possible is made in reply to the French National Committee's note of April 5.

When the two Generals, the reply adds, have concluded an agreement they will proceed together to Algiers.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE

ROME: To-day's Italian "communique" says "In the northern sector in Tunisia Axis troops have evacuated the locality of Mateur, along the rest of the front, there has been lively artillery and patrol activity.

GIRAUD AND MUSLIM NOTABLES

ALGIERS:—Addressing Moslem notables, General Giraud said "we are united by the same conception of human freedom. For 113 years, the tricolour has waved over North Africa, and you have learned that you are not our slaves but our associates and our friends. When the army has freed captive France, we will remember what you have done. Have confidence. We know what must and shall be done".

FERRYVILLE SHELLED

The New York radio said to-night that Ferryville is being heavily shelled by long range heavy artillery.

CALCUTTA, May 4.—There was a great commotion late last night in the Srinathdas Lane, Central Calcutta, when a country-made bomb exploded with a loud report. Nobody was injured.

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Government Order Flouted In Bijapur

FAMINE WORKERS STARVE OWING TO BUNGLING OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Chairman of the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee, Bijapur, writes:—

It passes my understanding how an order issued by the Bombay Government can be and is systematically flouted for several weeks by District Officers of the Revenue and P.W.D. in the matter of relief to workers on famine works.

In their G. R. No 1747 dated 31st March, 1943, the Government declared that "as a special case an allowance equal to the minimum .....should be granted to the labourers employed on all works being undertaken in Bijapur district as a famine measure" for the weekly rest-day.

This was on 31st March, a month and two days ago. But while touring in the district visiting several famine works, my companions Messrs P. J. Ghandy and V. L. Mehta and myself have found that in most of the relief works not only is the order not given effect to, but officials in charge of works have not even heard of such an order! The result has been that though the workers are compelled to stop work one day in a week, they are not given any rest-day allowance even the minimum required for keeping body and soul together viz 0-4-0 per adult (man or woman) and 0-3-0 per working child (10 to 14 years).

All have been deprived of—I mean all those who have been working during the full month of April. Each starving person on the relief works, who has worked the whole month of April is thus deprived of ½ seers of Bajri which is the prevailing rate. Can there be greater innumanity than this? Will the Bombay Government please take notice of this, inquire into this matter and take necessary action?

NON SUPPLY OF GRAIN

While touring in the district to see the condition of people on famine works, we were besieged by hundreds of people at two places who had somehow or other learnt about our programme.

The first place was Teggi village the workers of which who were working on the Teggi village tank work recently started were not paid their wages for 11 days of work. Not even a grain of Bajri was advanced and people were starving—men, women and children.

This was because the Special Engineer in charge had failed to make any arrangements for the regular payment of wages. Fortunately the acting Mahalkari was with us and he agreed at once to sell to our Relief Committee 42 bags of Bajri required to feed these workers as an advance against their wages.

The second place was Kerkalmatti where people of five villages surrounded our motor lorry because they had been denied their weekly grain supply on account of some trick of the distributing agency of Nirbudhal who happened to be an Inamdar.

Here again it was fortunate that we met the Mamlatdar of Badami the same afternoon and he arranged to supply 44 bags of Bajri to people of three of these villages belonging to a rival Inamdar. Had we not passed by these villages made enquiries on the spot in the matter and brought the matter to the notice of the taluka officers, hundreds of people would have gone without food for several days.

As there are practically no grain stocks anywhere in individual villages, people have to go hungry in case of any delay in the regular supply of grain from the Government distributing centres in the famine areas. Will the District Officers be more vigilant in supplying means of sustenance to people?

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15TH WEEK AT MINERVA

Strange Phenomenon In Surat

SURAT, May 4.

A strange phenomenon called "Jalkundu" occurred here yesterday afternoon.

The sun was surrounded by a large muddy-coloured circular area with its outer edge fringed with three different colours.

The phenomenon was visible for some miles round the city for about two hours.—A. P.

NEW VICEROY CHOSEN

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The Daily Sketch column "Inside Information" reports that the new Viceroy of India has been chosen but the name may not be revealed for a few days. "The appointment when published is likely to cause considerable surprise."

T. U. C. REJECTS COMMUNISTS' RESOLUTION

Shouts Of Nationalist Slogans Greet Defeat Of Motion

NAGPUR, May 3.

Two resolutions on the present political situation, one sponsored by Communists and the other by Nationalists were rejected by the A.I.T.U.C. which concluded its two-day session early this morning.

Mr. Charu Chandra Banerjee presided.

Both resolutions protested against the continued detention of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders, condemned the Government decision not to allow interview with Mr. Gandhi, urged their unconditional release and expressed the view that the present policy of the Government showed determination not to part with power.

Both resolutions demanded the immediate transfer of power by establishing a National Government at the Centre in order to organise the defence of the country against the invader.

The resolutions, however, differed in two respects. While the one moved by Communist Somnath Lahiri wanted Hindu-Muslim understanding particularly with Mr. Jinnah, the resolution moved by Mr. V. R. Kalappa supported the principle of self-determination for the major minority community and until a new constitution was framed all the communities should urge their respective political leaders to participate in a National Government.

Mr. Kalappa's resolution suggested that on the basis of this declaration there should be no difficulty to end the present deadlock.

If despite this declaration British Imperialism refused to part with power the T. U. C. should call on the people to develop the necessary sanction to enforce the national demand.

The Communists resolution on the other hand called upon the labour movements of all the United Nations to stress on their respective Governments the necessity and importance of giving proper weight to the viewpoint of the Indian working classes while formulating their policies and programme for the successful prosecution of the war and conclusion of peace which will ensure freedom and democracy for all nations of the world.

Mr. Kalappa's resolution was rejected by 46 votes to 68. There was elaborate voting on Mr. Lahiri's resolution the voting ending as follows: In favour 44, against 192 votes.

The debate lasted about two hours and counting of votes took a longer period. The result of voting on Mr. Lahiri's resolution was received amidst cries of nationalist slogans.—A. P.

MADAME CHIANG BACK TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek returned to Washington on Monday, she will stay at the White House until Wednesday.—Reuter.

157 SHIPS DELIVERED IN APRIL

Another Shipbuilding Record Established

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Another record for shipbuilding was established during April in United States Merchant Marine shipyards, announced the Maritime Commission.

157 ships totalling 1,600,66,000 deadweight tons were delivered.

"COLSHAN" LAUNCHED

The destroyer "Colshan" was launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard at Staten Island New York, on Monday.

GERMAN U-BOATS REFUELLED

The representative from Louisiana, Mr. Morrison told the House that German U-boats have been refuelled at Martinique. He said that he had definite information concerning U-boat activities and "As a matter of fact workmen on defence projects at Trinidad could turn on their shortwave receiving sets and hear the commanders of German submarines talking back and forth concerning refuelling.

The island of Martinique was mentioned frequently". He added "This situation is serious and something should be done immediately".

NEW U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL

President Roosevelt on Monday appointed Brigadier-General Norman T. Kirk to be Surgeon-General of the Army in succession to Major-General James C. Magee.

ALSO ENVOY TO GREEK GOVT.

Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, United States Minister in Egypt, is to serve also as Ambassador to the Greek Government in Cairo. It was announced here on Monday.—Reuter.

Need For Empire Air Transport System

LONDON, May 3.

The former Prime Minister of Canada Lord Bennett urging tonight the creation of an Empire Air Transport system declared. "The greatest difficulty of the British Empire is unsolved. The creation of freedom for peoples who inhabit the vast Dominions.

The difficulty is to make sure that in matters of foreign policy affecting their welfare all may be consulted.

The Dominions will not tolerate action by Foreign Office that deals with their affairs unless they have an opportunity of saying aye or nay and discussing the matter" Lord Benett continued.

"In my judgment the best solution comes from the use of the aeroplane", he said advocating an Empire Air Transport system.

"If we had such a system in less than 24 hours the Prime Ministers of the Dominions might meet at a common point, in Ottawa, Delhi, Capetown, Canberra or Wellington". Lord Bennett added.—Reuter.

Germans Take Lesson From Russians

NEW YORK.—A Frontline dispatch to the "New York Times" from North Africa states that apparently taking a lesson from the Russian Defence of Stalingrad, the Germans are using giant heavy tanks as mobile pill-boxes in defence of the Tunis-Bizerta perimeter.

They have as their main armament, adds the dispatch, the famed 88-mm guns with large anti-tank gun supplement. The huge tanks are ideal for defence although they are not expected to be of much use in the offensive because of soggy ground conditions and the great difficulty of finding bridges strong enough to hold them. However in the circumscribed Tunis-Bizerta Defence they are formidable weapons.—India Press Service.

BENTHALL PROMISES HELP TO COLLIERY WORKERS

DHANBAD, May 2.

Sir Edward Benthall, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of railways and war transport, arrived at Dhanbad on the morning of May 1.

He was received by the Additional Deputy Commissioner and local officials. Sir Edward discussed with colliery owners and others who met him, questions relating to the supply of wagons and foodstuffs for labourers. He assured them help in the matter as far as possible.

Sir Edward left for Asansol on Sunday morning.—A. P.

HEAVY STORM BLOWS OVER ASSAM

DHUBRI, May 4.

Sixteen boats laden with paddy and jute are reported to have sunk in a storm which swept over Dhubri and Gauripur towns and neighbouring villages on the evening of April 29.

Many thatched houses were razed to the ground and a number of roofs were blown away and carried some distance.—A. P.

Calcutta's Ag. C. J.

NEW DELHI: A Press 'communique' says: The Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, K. T., a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire from the 3rd May to the 28th May 1943, both days inclusive.—A. P.

HAJEES WELFARE LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 2: The Executive Committee of the All-India Hajees Welfare League at its meeting held yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity of keeping the sea-route from the three ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, open this year for Haj pilgrim traffic even if convoy system has to be enforced. As an alternative the committee suggested that arrangements should be made for the safe and comfortable journey by land-route, and requested Government to announce its decision at least by the end of August 1943.—A. P.

The Kolhapur Deval Club

(From A Correspondent)

The Deval Club of Kolhapur has played an important part in the work of encouraging music and stage. The Jubilee of this Club will be celebrated from 15th to 18th May in connection with which five music and dance-concerts have been arranged. Special mention must be made of Khan Saheb Faiz Khan of Baroda, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and Indira Wadkar of Bombay, Kumar Gandharv of Bombay, Shivrambuva Vaze of Belgaum, Gajananbuva Joshi of Poona, Mallikarjun Mansoor of Dharwar—who will all take part in the celebrations.

Among the side activities of the celebrations music and dance competitions have also been arranged.

Further information can be had from The Secretary, Jubilee Celebrations, Deval Club, Kolhapur.

Academy Of Islam

A correspondent writes:—

"Academy of Islam Zanana" Social was a great success. The ladies responded to the invitation of bringing home remedies and wit and humour, to such an extent that prescriptions and humorous stories poured in freely and made it impossible to finish the rest of the programme announced in the invitations. The useful movement is growing rapidly. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Atiya Begum announced a picnic next week.

COMMISSIONS FOR LICENTIATES IN THE INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

WANTED CANDIDATES

For emergency commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps for General Service or service within Indian limits. Applicants should be fit for active military service; ordinarily below 40 years of age; and possess a certificate, diploma, or license granted by recognised examining bodies to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. Antedate of commission, reckoning for pay and promotion, up to two and a half years for professional experience.

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City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 1, 1999
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 29, 1362
Parsi: Ader 3, 1312
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset 8-0 p.m.
Hightide: 0-11, 12-57, Lowtide 6-15, 18-52

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BHATIA STREE MANDAL: Mr. A. V. Thakkar's lecture at 2-30 p.m. on "The Famin Stricken Bijapur", at Seth Keshavji Karsandas Balmandir, Bora Bazar st. Fort

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Short Talk on "Who are Masters?" followed by Questions and Answers, Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m.

LATE DR. J. P. PADSHAH: To commemorate the memory of the late Dr. J. P. Padshah, a Committee consisting of 25 medical men of eminence is appointed to raise a fitting memorial. Dr. R. N. Cooper is Chairman. He has issued an appeal for collection of Rs. 50,000.

MUNICIPAL "A" WARD LOCAL COMMITTEE: At the annual meeting Major Sohrab R. Bamji, J.P. was elected President and Mr. Rustam J. J. Modi Bar-at-Law was elected Hon: Secretary of the Committee for the year 1943-44 for the fifth time.

COLONIAL STUDENTS' PROTEST: At a meeting of the Colonial Indian Students' Association the following resolution was passed:

The members of the Colonial Indian Students' Assn. vehemently protest against the Anti-Indian legislation about to be enacted against the Indians in South Africa by Marsha Smuts' Government for it constitutes a flagrant breach of the Capetown Agreement and further, it gives the lie to the white man's professed aims of fighting this war for the preservation of freedom for all.

"Fought For Rights Of Man"

"I AM GLAD THAT YOU HAVE APPRECIATED MY SPIRIT AND COURAGE TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF MAN IN GENERAL AND NEWSPAPERMAN AND JOURNALISTS IN PARTICULAR" observed Mama Varerkar in his response to the public honour of the presentation of a purse of Rs. 2,000 to him on the occasion of his 61st birthday celebrated by different institutions and organisations all over India in Wagle Hall, Bombay on May 3 at 7 p.m.

Maharshi Anna Saheb Karve in his presidential speech paid a tribute to Mama Varerkar as a fighter for rights of Man and as a great Marathi dramatist.

Mr. Ahmed Abbas as a representative of the All-India Progressive Writers Association and Mr. Anant Kanekar and different speakers representing different associations all over India—paid tribute to Mama Varerkar. Mr. Sushilrao Kavalekar called him a great man with a unique personality of a buoyant nature; Prof Banhatti described him as 'a great Marathi dramatist' with unparalleled merits; Shakuntala Limaye called him too simple a man for his greatness embodying in his heroines a spirit of revolt against 'status quo': Mr. P. V. Gadgil called him 'a great translator': Saraibai Patankar said he was 'a representative of Women's cause in India' and Anant Gadre called him 'a man worthy of the honour of purse.

Mr. V. L. Kulkarni spoke of Mama as a man who has honestly tried to expose hypocrisy through the means of his dramas, and has also some times suffered for it.

ANOTHER TEXTILE MILL IN GWALIOR

Messrs. Birla Brothers have started yet another Textile Mill in Gwalior. The Mill will be situated at Nagda—a prominent Railway Junction on the B.B. and C.I. Rly. and is not far away from Ujjain.

Mr. Latifi's Awards

Mr. Alma Latifi, Adjudicator investigated the disputes in the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., the Mazagon Dock and Alcock Ashdown and Co., Mr. Latifi has recorded a separate, self-contained award in each case. He holds that the demands of the workers of Mazagon Dock for a flat increase in wages is not reasonable. He also accepts the operative provident fund and interim gratuity scheme drawn up by the company as fair and beneficial to all concerned. He recommends that the company should overhaul its existing system of change-overs with the advice, where necessary, of the Chief Inspector of Factories, and that the days of work up to a maximum of 300 put in by an operative before May 5, 1942, should be reckoned for leave with pay as far as may be in the same way as those put in after that date; the company having discretion to give leave pay instead of leave so earned before May 5, 1942. The terms of settlement between the employers and employees in each case are also published.

The Government of Bombay have made separate orders in regard to each dispute to the effect that the award in each case shall be in force and shall bind the company and its employees for four months from the date of publication of the award, provided that it shall remain in force for the duration of the war, save in so far as it is determined by notice in writing given by or to the company to or by the representative of its employees in the prescribed manner.

HOTEL-KEEPERS' DEPUTATION TO GORWALLA

A joint meeting of the three Hotel Associations, Bombay, was convened by Mr. H. T. Irani, in the office of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, at Umarkhadi when representatives of the Bombay Hotel Owners' Association and Bombay Hotels association were present. It was decided to approach Mr. Gorwalla in deputation. The meeting resolved to ask clarification from the authorities as to the implication embodied in the rations said to have been given in the name of several hotels. The meeting also resolved to protest strongly against false news given currency to that the supply of foodstuffs to hotels was more than enough.

A. I. T. U. C. Office-Bearers

NAGPUR, May 4.

The following office-bearers of the All-India Trade Union Congress were elected for the ensuing year: President: Mr. S. A. Dange. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. K. Pramanik, S. C. Sen, B. K. Mukerjee, Fazalilahi Qurban, G. M. Khan. General Secretary: Mr. N. M. Joshi. Assistant Secretaries: Miss Shanta Bhalerao, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar. Treasurer: R. A. Khedgikar.

Harijan Candidate Stands First In First Class At B.A.

TRIVANDRUM, May 1.

A Harijan student Mr. K. R. Narayanan has achieved the notable distinction of topping the list of successful candidates in the B. A. Examination of the Travancore University, the results of which were announced to-day.

Mr. Narayanan has been placed first in the First Class, his Principal subjects being English Language and Literature.—A. P.

Charges of conspiracy, bribery and cheating Government under different sections of the Indian Penal Code were framed on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta against Major H. H. B. Gill, who was Deputy Assistant Director of Contracts and Deputy Controller of Purchases, Government of India at Calcutta between March 1941 and July 1942, and Anil Lahiri, a Government contractor.

Mr. Churchill is shortly expected to publish figures of casualties among the fighting services since the outbreak of the war.

KHAR OPENS FIRE ON BANDRA

Residents' Strong Protest Against Increased Taxes By Municipality

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Under the auspices of the Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents' Association a public meeting of the Rate Payers of Khar Model Suburb was held on Sunday to voice the protest of the people against the proposed increases in various civic taxes. Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta the President of the Association was in the Chair. After he had explained the circumstances under which they had met and exposed the hollowness of the proposals and taken a comprehensive survey of the financial position of the Municipality, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION NO 1.

"This public meeting of the Rate Payers of Khar Model Suburb places on record its emphatic protest against the increases proposed by the Bandra Municipality in House Tax, Water Rate, Metre Hire, Licence Fee for Tobacco and other Trades, etc., as being unwarranted inopportune, ill-considered and as placing a heavier burden upon the Rate Payers who have already been bearing an incidence of taxation disproportionate to the services rendered by the Municipality.

That the reasons put forward for the proposed increases in taxation such as increased dearness allowances as sanctioned by Government, provision for remetalling and asphalting roads, for a spare Electric Pump at Bandra Hill and for depreciation fund for Water Mains will not stand careful scrutiny and cannot be accepted as justifying the proposed increases amounting to Rs. 1 lac.

That this meeting is of the opinion that the provision for remetalling and asphalting roads and providing a spare Electric Pump for Bandra Hill and making provision for depreciation fund for Water Mains etc., can be held over till the resumption of normal times as has been done in the past and that the said provision can be made by means other than increased taxation such as economy, retrenchment and reorganisation.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"That this meeting is also of the opinion that the increased dearness allowance which, on the figures submitted by the Municipality, comes to about Rs. 15,000 in addition to the amount already provided in the current year's budget, can be met by an appropriate reduction in the already top-heavy establishment charges and by this discontinuing the services of superannuated Officers on extension. That the revenue required by the Municipality for which the increases have been proposed can be provided by effecting economies under expenditure heads and improving the receipts in respect of arrears, etc. due to the Municipality.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

"That this meeting requests the Government to hold a special enquiry, before according their sanction to the Municipality's proposals, into the administration and finances of the Municipality which appear to have been mismanaged by it for over a good many years.

Vocational Training Opportunities In Bombay

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The apprentice scheme sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1937, as the beginning of a general scheme of vocational training to relieve unemployment, has now been in continuous operation for seven years. During this time many boys have been trained in skilled industrial occupations, have been absorbed in existing industries or have been able to find other remunerative employment.

Under the scheme, industrial establishments in Bombay and Ahmedabad accept boys who have studied up to the seventh standard English for training for three to five years, according to the nature of the course. The essential part of the scheme is that these boys are bound by agreement to attend evening technical classes throughout the whole period of their training, which means that their practical and theoretical training are carried out simultaneously.

Applications for more admission to the scheme have been invited by the Director of Industries, the last date for receiving applications being May 27. Selected boys are, as a rule paid Rs. 15 a month as wages at the beginning of their training by the firms to which they are apprenticed.

Candidates must be between 16 and 20 years old, must have completed the pre-matriculation class, and should be of robust physique and not afraid of hard manual labour. Forms of application and a prospectus of the scheme are available from the Director of Industries (Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay).

Property Of Hurs As Compensation To Hindus

BOMBAY, May 4.

"The property recovered from the Hurs must have been already forfeited to the Government. But if it has not thus been dealt with the justice requires it should be spent in compensating and benefiting the Hindus from whom it was extorted and who fell victims to the fury of Hurs," says Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement on the resolution recently passed by the Muslim League Delhi Session regarding the wealth and property of Pir Pagaro who was recently hanged.

Mr. Savarkar adds that the property has been extorted from Hindus in the main by armed gangs of Hurs.—United Press.

Postal Employees' Demands

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At a joint meeting of the Bombay Posts and Telegraphs Employees held yesterday at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. V. G. Dalvi presiding, a resolution was passed stating that the rates and limits of dearness allowance at present sanctioned for subordinate employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department were entirely inadequate and requesting the Government to sanction the allowance at least on the lines it is granted to the Railway Employees.

The meeting further resolved that if no satisfactory reply was received from the authorities within a month from the date of the meeting the Government should be requested to appoint an arbitrator in the matter of dearness allowance. The meeting also requested Government to grant the allowance to Posts and Telegraphs pensioners as was done in the last war.

Indian Army Medical Corps

The Government of India has recently sanctioned the formation of the Indian Army Medical Corps on lines similar to those of the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army. A feature of the new Corps is that it will provide opportunities to Licentiates to secure commissioned rank immediately on enrolment.

A Selection Board for the selection of Licentiates has now been constituted in Bombay. Intending applicants should apply for particulars to the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay).

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

The Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, Government of India had an interview with H.E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, at Government house on Monday.

Sir Azizul Haque took over charge on Monday as Member in charge of Commerce, Food and Industries.

It is learnt that Sir Asoka Kumar Roy, who has been appointed Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council is not likely to leave for Delhi until the end of this month. His successor as Advocate-General of Bengal is expected to be appointed shortly.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN NON-PARTY CIRCLES

Sir T. B. Sapru To Issue Statement On Present Situation

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference which was to be held early this month is now postponed owing to the prevailing gloom in Non-Party circles. The announcement of new members of the Viceroy's Council had cold reception in moderate circles here. The "Leader", local Liberal organ contemptuously remarks, "It has taken the Governor-General two months to hit the individuals, who will suit him. The Government gets the men it deserves." Non-Party leaders seem now to despair of any change for the better until Lord Linlithgow's successor comes to India.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru may however, issue a statement on behalf of the Committee on the situation.

Jinnah To Spend Summer In Quetta

LAHORE, May 3.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah has changed his original programme to spend this summer in Kashmir. Instead he is going to Quetta and will stay there for six weeks. This is not a political visit but he is going there on a short holiday.

"Conspiracy To Undermine Hindu Solidarity And Torpedo Freedom"

LAHORE, May 3.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee in the course of a statement to the press says: "The Indian Crisis to-day, especially the state of affairs in the Provinces, where the Hindus are in a minority clearly indicates there is an uprooted conspiracy to undermine by every possible means the strength and solidarity of the Hindus. It is not merely an attack on the Hindus but on the very basic conception of Indian freedom of which the Hindus have been most powerful and outspoken protagonists."

Dr. Mookerjee advises his Punjab friends to face the realities and muster courage to fight reactionaries, Indian and foreign, who stand in the way of Indian liberty.

Earlier Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee said that the Lyallpur Conference demonstrated that a new consciousness had been awakened among the Punjab Hindus and that there was firm determination on their part to do everything possible to protect their legitimate rights.

While appealing co-operation to every patriotic son and daughter of the Punjab Dr. Mookerjee made it clear that it was not their intention to come unnecessarily in conflict with any community or political organisation.—United Press.

Kannada Sangha's Anniversary

Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Additional Secretary to Home Department presided over the sixth anniversary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha on Sunday at Don Bosco School Hall, when Mr. N. N. Iyengar and a number of other Kannadigas were present.

The programme included music by M/s. Chaluvaraj and Bhima Rao of Mysore, Dasarapadagalu, Manipuri dance by Baby Nagaratna, KathaKali by Mr. Bhaskar and drama by members.

The following were elected for next year. Mr. M. R. Gopalachar (President); Messrs. R. V. Murthy and B. Narayanswamy, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. N Iyer and Mr. B. G. Acharya, Secretaries; Messrs. K. V. Raman, G. V. Subba Rao, G. S. D. Murthy, M. V. Chari, K. V. G. Acharlar and Dr. L. K. Rao as Committee Members.

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FOR TENDER SKINS

All-India Weather Report

POONA, May 4.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hrs on April 30:—

Allahabad 109 75 0, Bombay 91 79 0, Calcutta 96 80 0, Cawnpore 107 70 0, Cuttack 108 82 0, Delhi 102 65 0, Dehra Dun 94 59 0, Jacobabad 107 75 0, Karachi 90 81 0, Lahore 100 62 0, Lucknow 107 67 0, Madras 93 80 0, Nagpur 110 84 0, Patna 100 78 0, Peshawar 94 82 0, Shillong 74 55 0.3, Simla 71 55 0—A.P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIAN NAVY

In a farewell talk with press representatives on Monday Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Fitzherbert said quite frankly that when he came to India six years ago to take charge of the Navy its strength was insignificant. For years even after the last war the development of the Indian Navy was scandalously neglected, though it had been strongly commended by several committees of Defence experts. It was only in 1934 that the Royal Indian Navy was formally inaugurated and we are now told that in the first two or three years of its existence its progress was insignificant. We are no doubt assured by Sir Herbert that during the last six years the Navy has increased 1,800 per cent. But such a statement may mean little or nothing worth mentioning in the absence of any figures about the exact number of vessels and their type. It may mean, for instance, that six years ago there were only 2 small ships or boats and that we have now 38. However, it may be but too true that exact figures may give the enemy information that is dangerous to us.

Whatever may be the exact strength of the Navy now, it is hardly what it should have been considering the vast needs of the country or what it could have been if adequate and timely attempts had been made to build up both a Navy and a mercantile marine. A good beginning could well have been made with the latter years ago. It would have immensely helped Indian commerce all these years and could have also helped as a second line of defence. The principle was accepted by Government but little was done by them to work out any suitable scheme. British vested interests in shipping stood in the way and Government were lukewarm. Indian shipping interests could have achieved much if they had been given legitimate facilities particularly by the reservation of coastal shipping for Indian vessels. But no facilities were given. What Indian shipping achieved was in spite of the lack of Government assistance. If a strong mercantile marine had been built up before the war most of its officers could have been almost easily transferred to the Navy after it was inaugurated in 1934 or after the commencement of the war. But that was not to be and now Sir Herbert complains that, when rapid expansion was undertaken, suitable men were not available in adequate numbers. Similarly if shipping yards had been constructed by Government it would have created a flourishing ship-building industry which would have rendered yeoman's service in the present war. But, alas, even when a private Indian company undertook to build a yard it was not given the necessary facilities by Government! To-day Sir Herbert tells us that facilities for ship-building and the development of a mercantile marine are among the prime needs of the country.

The pity of it is that even now Government's efforts to build up a Navy are not all what they need to be. There should be more training institutions and the courses therein should be made as inexpensive as possible and promising recruits should be attracted with liberal stipends. Above all, the trained men should be guaranteed some suitable service even after the war. This is quite possible if Government adopt the policy commended by Sir Herbert that India should "stand on her naval feet" and the present growing Navy should not be whittled down when the war is over. Sir Herbert also suggests the formation of a cruiser squadron—is it not a tell-tale suggestion?—an extensive system of apprentice training, and the turning out of an adequate number of expert supervisors. But it is doubtful whether the present Government are capable of doing all this in the right spirit or whether they can elicit adequate co-operation from the public. What a wonderful transformation could be brought about if a man like Pandit Nehru could be Defence Minister in a really National Government!

A Big Gain

A remarkable thing has happened in Tunisia. The main or rather the last Axis defence line depended on five key bases, Mateur, Tebourba and Medjez-el-Bab in the north and centre, Pont du Fahs at the southern bend of the line and Zaghouan on the eighth army front. Now in view of the fact that Bizerta is extremely well defended against both sea and land attack it has been universally assumed that the Germans will make their last stand at that naval base. That being so, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the assumption, Mateur should have been the last of the five bases to be yielded by the Germans. For, Mateur is on the vital railway connecting Bizerta and Tunis. Yet Mateur has been the first to be abandoned by von Arnim's forces!

It is difficult to understand this development except on the assumption that von Arnim has been outmanoeuvred by General Alexander. The simultaneous Allied pressure on the whole defence perimeter, coupled with danger of a break through by the First Army in the Medjez area and a permanent threat in the shape of the Eighth Army, seems to have led von Arnim to weaken himself in the north. The result is that the Americans have burst into Mateur and are reported to have driven farther east and south-east. The situation now is that the Axis armies in Tunisia are almost, but not entirely, split. And if the Americans consolidate themselves astride the Bizerta-Tunis lines of communications the inevitable disaster to von Arnim will be hastened and rendered more easy.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Inexplicable Failure

For the first time in many months Japanese aircraft have scored a notable success against the Allies in the South-west Pacific area. The other day they raided Darwin and while they lost more than thirteen planes they inflicted on Allied intercepting aircraft a loss, which is officially admitted as "heavy." This admission, along with subsequent comments, suggests that the Japs accounted for many more of the Allied planes than the thirteen they themselves lost. This reversal of fortune is all the more sensational because the intercepting planes which came to grief were Spitfires which have only recently reinforced General MacArthur's air arm. They are the best fighters in the service of any belligerent to-day and a good proportion of the pilots flying them in Australia are veterans of the Battle of Britain. They were, therefore, more than a match for any crack Jap squadron. Yet they met with disaster in their own ground, as it were, and in a theatre of war in which other types of Allied aircraft have consistently been scoring successes in the average proportion of 4 to 1. It is obvious therefore, that the disaster is inexplicable on any grounds of reason. And that is the point which needs to be emphasised about it. The Darwin failure appears to be one of those freaks of accident which ought not to happen but which do occur though very rarely.

Disgraceful Laxity

Much bungling is reported from the famine areas in Bijapur district in the administration of relief. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Chairman of the Relief Committee, points out that, though the Bombay Government issued an order in March last that the labourers employed on relief works should be paid a minimum wage even for the weekly day of rest, yet not only has the order not been carried out but the local officials concerned have not so much as heard of it. In some places serious delays have occurred in the distribution of wages or grain and the delay in such cases means starvation to many. This is disgraceful laxity and it is up to the higher authorities to investigate into the matter and see that relief is prompt and adequate.

Workers' Demands

In his presidential address at the twentieth session of the Trade Union Congress Doctor Banerjee demanded a number of ameliorative measures for workers who, he rightly remarked, were among the worst sufferers in the war. While the cost of living is mounting up to abnormal heights the dearness allowance is often only nominal. When the workers try, by their own agitation, to safeguard their interests, which their employers and Government fail to do, their activities are misconstrued and they may be locked up in jail. It is but natural, therefore that among the relief measures demanded by him Dr Banerjee includes the safeguarding of civil liberties in general. He also rightly demands the release of political prisoners and the transfer of power to a National Government. For he realises that, unless this is done, there can be no salvation for the country or for its workers.

A Great Hospital

The thirteenth annual report of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Bombay, for the year 1942 bears ample testimony to the great service the hospital renders to the numerous diseased children that come to it from all parts of the country. During the year under review it admitted over 2,200 children as in-patients and treated about 9,000 as out-patients. In its equipment, expert medical and surgical attendance and general efficiency the hospital has worthily acquired a reputation as being one of the best of its kind in the East. It is regrettable to learn that owing to the present high cost of hospital requisites the hospital expects a deficit of Rs. 30,000 in the year 1943. It will thus need an extra grant of Rs. 30,000 from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. We trust the Corporation will readily give the extra grant. The hospital came into existence because of the princely donations of Sir Cusrow Wadia and Sir Ness Wadia, who together contributed to its Endowment Fund Improvement Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 15,00,000 and to the structural expenses nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. It behoves the Municipality to help the worthy institution in its hour of need.

'If Mr. Jinnah Be Viceroy'!

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The "New Statesman and Nation" of London recently suggested, that if Mr. Jinnah be appointed Viceroy of India, he would defer discussion of Pakistan question during the five years of his office. In his letter appearing in your issue of the 22nd April, this writer quoted the aforesaid suggestion and endorsed it. It was clearly a high compliment paid by the London paper to Mr. Jinnah's power and position in India. But, Mr. G. A. Moledina, in his letter of the 27th ultimo, describes it as ridiculing Mr. Jinnah! Well Mr. Jinnah may say, "God save me from such Friends and Admirers"! More I need not say.

CALCUTTA, May 4.—Charges for accepting illegal gratification of Rs. 500 and conspiracy to cheat the Government of India were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Major H.H.B. Gill of the Supply Department.

Federal Court's Judgment

FULL TEXT

II*

The power conferred on the Central Government by Section 2 (2) (x) of the Act [we leave aside for the moment the more general powers in sub-section (1)] is to make rules providing for the apprehension and detention in custody of any persons reasonably suspected of being of hostile origin or of having acted, acting or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or interest or the defence of British India Under Rule 26 it is enough that the Central or Provincial Government "is satisfied with respect to any particular person that his detention is necessary with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of British India the public safety the maintenance of public order. His Majesty's relations with foreign powers or Indian States, the maintenance of peaceful conditions in tribal areas or the efficient prosecution of the war." The reference to His Majesty's relations with foreign powers or Indian States and the maintenance of peaceful conditions in tribal areas were added to the original rule by Notification dated August 3, 1940. It will be seen that there is nothing about hostile origins. "Reasonably suspected" implies the existence of suspicions for which there is reasonable justification; but by what test is the reasonableness of the justification to be determined? Nothing is said in Rule 26 about suspicions, reasonable or otherwise, that the person concerned has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a prejudicial manner; those who framed it thought it sufficient to provide that the Government should be satisfied that the detention is necessary with a view to prevent the person concerned from acting in a prejudicial manner. We are compelled therefore to ask ourselves two questions:

(1) whether "reasonably suspected" in the rule-making power means suspected on grounds which appear reasonable to the detaining authority or whether it means suspected on grounds which are in fact reasonable; and

(2) whether a statutory power to make a rule for the detention of persons reasonably suspected of having acted, of acting or of being about to act in a certain specified way justifies the making of a rule which merely empowers Government to detain a person if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so with a view to preventing him from acting in that way or in certain other ways also.

We approach the consideration of these questions with the anxiety which a Court of Justice must always feel where the liberty of the subject is concerned; but we have at the same time to remember that the country is at war and that in war, as it is known to-day, every Government in the world has found it necessary to arm itself with powers unthought of and often unknown in time of peace. And though it is well to remember that, as was said in one of the judgments delivered in a case before this Court some years ago, Courts of Law ought to abstain from harsh and ungenerous criticism of acts done in good faith by those who bear the burden and responsibility of Government, especially in times of danger and crisis, we are not on that account relieved from the duty of seeing that the executive Government does not seek to exercise powers in excess of those which the Legislature has thought fit to confer upon it however drastic and far-reaching those powers may be and however great the emergency which they are designed to meet. Nevertheless we must constantly bear in mind the purpose of the powers given, since, to use the words of Lord Macmillan in *Live-sidged v. Sir John Anderson*§ it is right so to interpret emergency legislation as to promote rather than to defeat its efficiency for the defence of the realm. That is in accordance with a general rule applicable to the interpretation of all statutes or statutory regulations in peacetime as well as in wartime.

A STRIKING DIFFERENCE

In the case just cited the question before the House of Lords was the true construction of a regulation made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939. Section 1 (1) of the Act is substantially in the same terms as Section 2 (1) of the Defence of India Act, 1939. Section 1 (1) then authorizes the making of defence regulations for a number of purposes (as Section 2 (2) of the Defence of India Act d.e.), and among them "for the detention of persons whose detention appears to the Secretary of State to be expedient in the interests of public safety or the defence of the realm." Under this power a regulation was made in the following terms: "If the Secretary of State has reasonable cause to believe any person to be of hostile origin or of associations or to have been recently concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm or in the preparation or instigation of such acts and that by reason thereof it is necessary to exercise a control over him, he may make an order against that person directing that he be detained." The rest of the regulation (Reg. 18B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939) contains provisions covering the same ground as the latter part of Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, and there can be no doubt that the draftsman of both the Indian Act and Rules had the English Act and Rules before him. But there is one very striking difference. Lord Macmillan, after quoting the terms of the regulation-making power on the subject of detention which has been cited above, observes: "There could be no clearer evidence of the intention of Parliament to authorize the abrogation in the public interest and at the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State of the ordinary law affecting the liberty of the subject. A perusal of the whole act and of the subsequent Acts of 1940 is sufficient to satisfy any reader of the extraordinary interferences with the citizen's most cherished rights of person and property which, in the view of Parliament, may be necessary and proper in the present grave national danger. In considering the interpretation of the regulation authorizing the Secretary of State to make detention orders, I therefore bear in mind that Parliament expressly contemplated that he should by regulation be empowered to do so at his absolute discretion. . . . In the next place it is relevant to consider to whom the emergency power of detention is confined. The statute has authorized it to be conferred on a Secretary of State, one of the high officers of State who, by reason of his position, is entitled to public confidence in his capacity and integrity, who is answerable to Parliament for his conduct in office and who has access to exclusive sources of information. In a question of interpreting the scope of a power, it is obvious that wide discretionary power may more readily be inferred to have been confided to one who has high authority and grave responsibility." Other noble Lords who took part in the case also emphasized the significance of the language which Parliament had used in giving the regulation-making power. Thus Lord Maugham: "There can plainly be no presumption applicable to a regulation made under this extraordinary power that the liberty of the person in question will not be interfered with and equally no presumption that the detention must not be made to depend (as the terms of the Act indeed suggest) on the unchallengable opinion of the Secretary of State" (at p. 219); and see per Lord Romer at pp 281-2. In these circumstances the House of Lords, with the exception only of Lord Atkin, who delivered a dissenting judgment found no difficulty in holding that a regulation made under the Act giving the Home Secretary power to detain any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be of hostile origin or associations or to have been recently concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety and so only required the Secretary of State himself to be reasonably satisfied Lord Macmillan puts the question in this way "Does (the Regulation) mean that the Secretary of State must have such cause of belief regarding the relevant facts as a Court of Law would hold sufficient to induce belief in the mind of any ordinary reasonable man? Or does it mean that he must have such cause of belief as he himself deems to be reasonable? To require that a cause of belief shall be reasonable necessarily implies a reference to some standard of reasonableness Is the standard of reasonableness which must be satisfied an impersonal standard independent of the Secretary of State's own mind, or is it the personal standard of what the Secretary of State himself deems reasonable? Between these two readings there is a fundamental difference in legal effect. In the former case the reasonableness of the cause which the Secretary of State had for his belief may if challenged, be examined by a Court of Law in order to determine whether he had such cause of belief as would satisfy the ordinary reasonable man and to enable the Court to adjudicate on this question there must be disclosed to it the facts and circumstances which the Secretary of State had before him in arriving at his belief. In the latter case it is for the Secretary of State alone to decide in the form of his own conscience whether he had reasonable cause of belief, and, if he has acted in good faith, he need not be called on to disclose to anyone the facts and circumstances which have induced his belief or to satisfy anyone but himself that these facts and circumstances constituted a reasonable cause of belief." (P. 248)

TWO DIFFERENT THINGS

It may be that the draftsman of the Indian Act and Rules made thereunder intended that Section 2 (2) (x) and Rule 26 should have an effect similar to that which the House of Lords have now attributed to the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, and Regulation 18B. It may be so; but he has used different language. There is in the Indian Act no trace of an intention that any particular person or authority should exercise the power of detention. On the contrary, the selection and exceptional power is left to be decided by the Rules themselves (i.e., by the executive which makes the Rules). The vast area of the Indian continent, the wholly different problems of Government which are to be found there, and the existence of eleven provinces in addition to the Central Government, besides other subordinate governing authorities, no doubt made it a more difficult task to select in advance an individual or individuals in whom these powers might be vested, as was done in the United Kingdom; but so far as we can see, there is nothing in the Act to prevent these powers being vested in any person or body however insignificant or subordinate. It is one thing to confer a power to make a regulation empowering the Home Secretary to detain any person if he thinks it expedient to do so for a number of specified reasons; it is another thing altogether to confer a similar power on any person whom the Central Government may by rule give powers for the purpose.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first instalment appeared on 4th instant.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

During all our trip, Indians of all religions and of all tongues met and embraced the Turkish journalists with the same affection. They may be of different opinions and castes, but they all entertain a deep affection and respect for today's Turkey.

The more it is useful for us to understand the Indian questions as they are, the more it is right for us to avert easy and biassed judgments and not to judge lightly and be influenced by the everlasting and reactionary discussions of the Indian question.

—M Fatih Rifki Atay.

* * *

A London columnist reports that India's new Viceroy has been chosen and when his identity is published it is likely "to cause considerable surprise."

It would cause surprise to us, too. And in a very considerable measure. For, His Excellency Lord Linlithgow is only just settling down to the great task of defending and protecting India.

* * *

Welcoming the new appointments to the Executive Council, Anglo-India points out that the Portfolio of Information and Broadcasting "has been lying fallow" since August last.

This is an unfair lapse of memory. Since August last it has been dug and ploughed with the greatest energy and thoroughness thanks to Sir Reginald Maxwell, Sir Richard Tottenham, etc.

* * *

If the Indian Members, observes Anglo-India, do not use their dominating majority "to advance India's national interests then the fault must lie with them."

Yes, the fault of failing to vindicate themselves.

* * *

Indian opinion in New Delhi appears to interpret these appointments as an attempt at "Wooing the Muslim League."

Mr. Jinnah's reaction, however, is—so far—a firm "No".

* * *

"The position of the Muslim League" declares Mr. Jinnah, "is that of realism."

Subject, of course, to the proviso that the Muslim League is "committed" realistically to nothing.

* * *

During the last six years the Indian Navy has increased by 1,800 p. c. in ships and 1,700 p. c. in personnel which, Sir Herbert Fitzherbert emphasised in his farewell interview, was what any one would call "a big increase."

It certainly is "a big increase", a very very big increase—in percentages.

* * *

A British war correspondent pleads that Australia would be satisfied if every United States and British aircraft factory put aside one of each type daily and marked it 'For Australia'.

China would be grateful for one every week. But who cares?

Assam Governor Confirms Death Sentence

KHUSAL CHANDRA KOWAR HELD GUILTY FOR DERAILMENT OF TRAIN

Through A. P. & U. P.

SHILLONG, May 4.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam confirmed the death sentence passed on Khusal Chandra Kowar passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar for causing the derailment of a train by removal of two rails with sleepers in the front of a bridge.

The sentence of death passed by the Deputy Commissioner on three others were reduced by His Excellency to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in each case.

Arrests And Imprisonments In Surat

SURAT, May 4.

Mr. Chhaganbhai Rambhai and Mr. Maganbhai Morarbhai have been arrested for picketing at the doors of the Killa yesterday and preventing people from entering the Courts.

Of the four people who were arrested in connection with the stoning of a police chowki and injuring a policeman in Dumral Bazar in Nadiad, two were acquitted and the others given the benefit of doubt, says a Nadiad message.

FIRING INCIDENT AT DAKOR

Seven persons were acquitted and eight others fined in the case in which fifteen persons were arrested following an incident at Dakor on August 13 last. On that day a procession was taken out when the police intervened and dispersed the crowd. In doing so the police had to open fire resulting in the death of two persons. Three others were declared absconders but one of them subsequently presented himself before the authorities and was fined Rs. 100.

A kerosene merchant of Dakor has been awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 400 under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of not sending fortnightly reports of stock to the District Magistrate.

A corn merchant at village Sundalpura has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to Rs. 200 fine on a charge of trying to send 50 maunds of 'tur' outside the limits of the District in defiance of the District Magistrate's order.

Two persons have been fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 240 on a charge of keeping stocks of sugar without licence and not submitting stock returns in time, says a Nadiad report.—

HUNDRED PERSONS SENT TO JAIL FOR LOOTING AND ROBBERY

SURAT, May 3.—One hundred and one persons have been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to seven years on charges of looting and robbery in villages of Navsari District, says a message from Navsari in a local paper.

It will be recalled that a number of persons suspected to be involved in these acts were rounded up by the Navsari Police in recent months.

FINED FOR BREAKING ORDER BANNING AZAD HINDUSTAN CONFERENCE

GUJRANWALA, May 4.—The Additional District Magistrate convicted to-day Baoa Kharak Singh, President of the Central Akali Dal, and three others on a charge of violating the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the holding of the Azad Hindustan Conference and sentenced them to pay a fine of Re. 1 each. The fine was paid.

FOURTEEN RELEASED FROM NAINI JAIL

ALLAHABAD, May 4.—Fourteen persons detained under the Defence of India Rules have been released from the Naini Jail during the last week-end. Among them is Mr. Gopalji Mehrotra. More releases are expected shortly.

BENGAL CASES FOR RETRIAL

NOAKHALI, May 4.

Following the decision of a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court the Special Judge of Noakhali sent back two cases pending before him to the District Magistrate for trial according to ordinary law.

In all cases pending before the Special Magistrate under the Special Courts Ordinance, the District Magistrate has ordered trial according to ordinary law.

MEETINGS BANNED AT NARAINGANJ

DACCA, May 4.—The Sub-Divisional Officer of Naraingani has promulgated an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the holding of public meetings and processions and the making of any announcement by beat of drum or by mouthpiece without permission within the municipal limits of Naraingani town.—

JUDGMENT TO-DAY

MADRAS: At the Madras High Court today, Mr. Justice Horwill and Mr. Justice Happell, vacation Judges, heard arguments in the 'Habeas Corpus' applications filed last week on behalf of 8 persons detained by the Government under the Defence of India Rule 26 and reserved judgment for tomorrow.

COLLECTIVE FINE

BELGAUM, May 4.—A collective fine of Rs. 5,000 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the village of Manili in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum district.

MAY DAY SOVIET EXHIBITION

The May Day Soviet Exhibition organised by the Friends of the Soviet Union at the Cama Institute Hall fully deserves a visit by all and sundry. The exhibits naturally consist of only photographs, cartoons and charts aiming at delineating every aspect of Soviet life during peace and war. As one walks round one is inevitably struck with, firstly, a sickening realisation of the futility and tragedy of war, borne out by authentic photographs of Nazi atrocities, cruelties, pillaging and burning in occupied Russian territories and, secondly, with an unalloyed admiration at the stupendous achievements of the Russian people since the Revolution in every walk of life. One is irresistibly drawn to compare and contrast, for Russia is the one country which has or had all the problems of racial, religious, linguistic and cultural differences which confront us. If Russia could solve them—why not we?

POLAND AND RUSSIA

The unilateral break of relations with Poland by the Soviet Government is as grievous a development as there can be.

There is a fairly general tendency in the Indian Press to make Poland solely responsible for the break. Nobody will deny that it was exceedingly bad diplomacy to irritate the Soviet Government to such a pitch of bad temper, but whoever would care to study the details of the controversy would have to admit that the abrupt gesture of the Soviet Government may cover the embarrassment of a bad conscience.

When the Soviet forces entered Poland after September 17th 1939, 181,000 Polish prisoners of war were taken by the Russians, amongst them 9,600 officers.

After the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet treaty all Polish citizens in U.S.S.R. had to be set free, in accordance with a decree issued by the Executive of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. on August 12th 1941. The organisation of a Polish army in the U.S.S.R. had been started. The prisoners' camps were emptied. Yet about 8,300 officers, as well as about 7,000 N.C.O. officers, soldiers, etc., were missing. The Soviet authorities were on several occasions in 1941 and 1942 approached in the matter and lists of missing men were prepared, but the men were not to be found and no satisfactory explanation of their absence was forthcoming.

In the meantime the Germans informed the Polish Government through their Red Cross that large numbers of bodies were found in the woods near Smolensk where the first camp for the Polish prisoners of war was established. Since Smolensk is still in German hands, neither the Polish nor the Soviet Government could investigate the matter personally. Therefore, the Polish Government requested the International Red Cross at Geneva to investigate the German claims. This has enraged the Soviet authorities to the point of breaking off relations with the Polish Government.

No doubt the Polish Government's request to the International Red Cross was a mistake. Nevertheless it did not justify such a serious step as a break between two Allies during the prosecution of a common war. If Poland was tactless, Russia was altogether too hasty.

Whatever may be the differences between Poland and Russia, they are insignificant as compared with the real danger—Germany. Poland's quarrel with Russia is just about a few millions of White Russians and Ukrainians well mixed up with Poles, and a fringe of territory on Poland's eastern frontier, while Germany denies Poland's very right to exist and aims at the complete liquidation of the Polish Nation. Fortunately there is still hope that with the good offices of President Roosevelt the incident will be satisfactorily solved and soon too.

MAURICE FRYDMAN.

Bombay.

Mr. Mumtaz Daultan (Muslim League) has been elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from the Western Punjab Landholders Constituency, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.—A. P.

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CITY MARKETS

Bombay, May 4.

SHARES: The local share bazar was fairly steady to-day with a restricted turnover. The recent rise is well maintained and the long-range outlook remains constructive.

Yesterday, the Wall Street market opened strong and was active and the coal truce inspired buying. Later many leaders backed away after firm opening. Towards the close quotations were again at the day's best and new peaks were well distributed.

In the local market, Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2017 and advanced to Rs. 2037 and reacted to Rs. 2030. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 410 and after advancing to Rs. 414 reacted to Rs. 413. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 2170. Century Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 977 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 980. Towards the close there was some realising which was well absorbed and the market tone was steady.

TEXTILE: Ahmedabad Adv 570/4; Apollo Mills 7/5; Bharat Mills 129; Bom Dyeing 2152/8; Cent India xd 548; Century 968; Colaba 302; Dawn 1715; E D ord 27/4; E D defd 5 1/2; Edward Sassoon 765; Elphinstone 138; Finlay 435; Gokak 428/4; Hindustan 4400; Ind Manfz 4500; Indore Malwa 1590; Ind Bleaching 281; Khatau 685; Kohinoor 973; Lakshmi 1810; Madhowji 38; Minerva 286/4; Model Nagpur 450; Madhusudan 685; Meyer Sassoon 262/8; Morarji 1140; Mysore 350; New City 527/8; New Great 555; Phoenix 902/8; Podar Mills 421/4; Sassoon Spg 36/8; Sassoon Silk 119; Shri Nivas 510; Sholapur 11225; Simplex 350; Svadeshi 670; Swan 407; Tata Mills 110; Vishnu 3075; Western India 3950.

INSURANCE: Bom Life 162/8; Empire Life 725; Oriental 5425; Vulcan 16/8; Indust and Prudent 34; Ind Mercantile 74; Jupiter 24/4; New India 75.

HYDRO AND ELECTRIC: Ahmedabad 195; Ajmere 14/12; And Val ord 1850; Bom Suburban 190; Broach 13/6; Bom Tram ord 158; Karachi 266/4; Poona xd 305; Surat 191/4; Surat New Rs. 50 paid 70; Tata Hydro Ord 196; Tata Power Ord 1790;

Bank:—Baroda Bank 125; Bank of India 167/8, Central Bank 65/-; Imp P P 1760; Imp P P 435; Reserve 110; Union 8/5

MISC. GROUP: Alembic Chem 335; Alcock Ashdown 955; Asso Cement 239; B B Petrol 2-1 3/4; Belapur 243; Bom Burma Old 320; Bom Burma New 108/12; Bom Steam 590; Radio ord 430; Radio defd 442/8; Invest Trust 62/8; Prem Const 177; Port Canning 98; Scindia 34/4; Shivrajpur 71; Tata ord 412; Tata defd 2020; Tata Chem 37/4; Tata Oil 109; Wimco 385; Burma Corp 2/11; B I C ord 5/14; Ind Copper 2-10 1/2; Ind Iron 35/14; Steel Corp 27/10; New Vict ord 11/13.

COTTON: The local market opened quietly steady at Rs. 600 for July and after declining to Rs. 599 improved to Rs. 604/8. At this level, there appeared some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 602/8. Trading was narrow and speculative interest is reduced owing to fears of early liquidation of existing hedge contracts. Later on there was tired liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 592/8. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 595/8. The market closed at 6 p.m. with May Rs. 577/8 and July Rs. 594.

BULLION: Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and the same was 4.03 3/4 at New York. London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d and New York Spot silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Quotations: Ready gold Rs. 96/6, Vaishakh Rs. 95/2, Sovereigns Rs. 67/4. Ready silver Rs. 139, Vaishakh Rs. 136. Later on there was increased profit-taking which resulted in a rapid decline and gold declined to Rs. 92, while silver was quoted at Rs. 133. Closing quotations were: Ready Gold Rs. 93/4, Vaishakh Rs. 92/12. Ready Silver Rs. 134/12, Vaishakh Rs. 133/4. Tone quiet.

SEEDS: The local market was very steady with moderate buying. Groundnuts August after advancing to Rs. 120/8 reacted to Rs. 120. Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 114 and Linseed September was being done at Rs. 14/11. Tone was very steady. Closing quotations: Groundnuts May Rs. 112/12; August Rs. 119/6, 119/7, 118/8, 119/2; Castorseeds September Rs. 113/13. 113, 113/12.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Eight Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th May, 1943. Total amount offered was Rs. 15,12,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-6 were allotted approximately 46 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Eight Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-1-9 per cent per annum.

During the week ended 30th April 1943, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,35,50,000—were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates sold from 28th April 1943 to 3rd May 1943 amounted to Rs. 4,44,00,000.

Akola Cotton Market

AKOLA, May 4.

Arrival 150. Rate Jarila Rs. 215; Rozia Rs. 115; Cotton Jarila Rs. 604; Cottonseed May Rs. 43/8.

LAHORE CENTRAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Lahore, May 1.

Agricultural Machinery Ord 12/6; Deferred 3/10; Punjab Textile Mills 183; Cawnpore Tannery Ordinary 15/8; Deferred 20/4; Samastipur Sugar 19; Kaycee Industries 37/8; New Victoria 11/11; Lahore Electric B 41; Bharat Investment Defd -/6/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 3.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £68; Consols 2 1/2 per cent £2.81 3/8; Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £106 7/16; War loan 3 1/2 per cent £103 5/8; Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £115 1/2; Victory bonds 4 per cent £113 13/16; Chartered Bank of I A and China £8 5/16; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £63; National Bank of India £31.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

It is amazing how administrators, servicemen and now even sailors get sentimental when the time comes for them to leave this country. Somehow they never get half so sentimental during those long years they spend here. Vice-Admiral Fitzherbert said in touching farewell to journalists—(an odd sight to see a sailor "Kiss The Boys Good-Bye" to the tune of the hornpipe and...."Rule Brittania")—: "My only concern was how to serve India best." My dear Admiral, there are so many sons of India whose only concern has also been to serve this country. Instead they are serving time.

* * *

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, opening the May Day Soviet Exhibition referred to the fruits of the revolution of 1917—the greatest and most fruitful social effort of modern times. Time marches on, I said to myself, if the non-violent editor of the non-violent "Bombay Chronicle" can call a bloody revolution "a fruitful social effort."

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that in view of M. Stalin's possible visit to Mr. Roosevelt, the American President has ordered that the White House be painted red. (U.S. Office of War Information please copy).

* * *

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu": "The Daily Sketch" reports that the new Viceroy of India has been chosen but the name may not be revealed for a few days. THE APPOINTMENT WHEN PUBLISHED IS LIKELY TO CAUSE CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE."

The last time London well-informed circles used this cryptic phrase, Linlithgow's term was extended by six months. That was the surprise.

This time he'll probably be made permanent.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, May 4.

Following are to-day's closing quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

Sugars and Breweries:—Deccan big 280 8; Deccan small 69; India sugar 13/12; Mysore sugar 63; South India 14; Travancore 17/4.

Plantings:—Cochin Malabar 21; Chembra Peaks 14/8; Coorg 82; 92/12; Cochin 28/8; Cottanad 18; Fringfords 20; High Produce 46; Malankara 119; Midland 22/2; Nellithanam 20/8; Nellimpathy Hills 9; Ouchterlony 15/12; Peermade 52/8; Rajagiri 90/10; Travancore 39; Vellamalai 28; Vellitam 42.

Textiles:—Bangalore Wool 390; B and C Ord 320; Balasubramania 208; Coimbatore Spg. 372/8; Coimbatore Murugan 317/8; Do New 170; Coimbatore Pioneer 526; Dhanalaxmi 595; Jayardhana 257/8; Lakshmi 315; Do new 158; Mettur 330; Madura 69/8; Pankaja 365; Palani Andavar 255 cd; Rajalakshmi 325; Ranga Vilas 307/8; Vasantha 375.

Miscellaneous:—Ind. St. Roll 9/2; Mysore Chem and P Ct 29/8; Mysore Paper 25/14; Mysore Chem Mfrs. 50/4; Metur Chem 27/12; Do new 19/10; Do Defd 11/14; Spencer 7/10. —A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The market ruled strong and active. The speculatives as well as the other principal stocks showed further upward trend on good support and the volume of business resulted was satisfactory. Government securities were unchanged.

Cottons:—Basanti 15/14; Benares cotton 17/2; Bengal Nagpur 37/6; Cawnpore Textiles 31/4; Dunbar 332; Elgin Mills 90/8; Muir Mills 473; New Victoria 12/2.

Coals:—Burrakur 16/4; Jheriah 34/12; New Beerbhoom 20/10; North Damuda 7/10; Oriental 24; Prem Standard 21/2 ct; West Jamuria 33/8; Ghusick and Muslia 7/13; Kalapahari 14; New Manbhoom 42; North West Conty 7/8; Standard 21/2 ct; West Jamuria 33/8.

Jutes:—Adamjee 33/10; Budge Budge 417; Ft. William 308; Landsdowne 162; National 27; Presidency 6/8; Anglo-India 396; Bally 344; Clive 28/4; Delta I 506; Ganges 433; Gourepore 785; India 574; Lawrence 300; Nuddea 96;

Miscellaneous:—Indian Copper 2/9; Bisra Stone Lime 101; Indian Iron 35/14; Indian Malleable Casting 10/5; National Iron 12/11, Steel Corpn. Ord 27/12; B I Corpn. 6/14; India Paper Pulp 203; Mysore Paper 26/4; Star Paper 24; Belsund sugar 13/5; Carew and Co., 20/2; Champaran 39; Raza 44/4; U. P. sugar 24/3.

Teas:—Bishnauth 34/14; Dufflaghur 21; Huldibari 35/4.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, May 4.

On Monday, in New York cotton market was quietly steady. Trading was very light with operations consisting solely of routine price-fixing and hedging with traders sidelining pending further cotton stabilisation developments. At the opening July was quoted one point up at 19.97 and after declining to Rs. 19 95 advanced to 20.00. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 21.97c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York July highest (1-52 p.m.) 20.00+04
New York July lowest (10-33 a.m.) 19.95—01

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, May 3
May highest 593 lowest 581 closing 585
July highest 610 lowest 599 closing 602/8

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 3.
May 20.18+01; July 20.00+04; October 19.87+02; December 19.82+02; January 19.77+01; March 19.78; Middling Spot 21.97

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 3.
May 20.49+01; July 20.29+01; October 20.16+03; Middling Spot 20.85

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, May 3.
May 20.19; July 19.97; October 19.84

LONDON SILVER
London, May 3.
Spot 23 1/2 forward 23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, May 3.
London gold bars fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON WHEAT
London, May 3.
Rozario Santa Fe May/June quoted 25/6; Australian May/June quoted 28/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 3.
T T London on: New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2; Madrid official 40.5; Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47; Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17 4; Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

VAST POST-WAR DEMAND FOR COTTON PREDICTED BY U. S. EXPERT

Memphis, Tennessee, May 2. (By Cable)

An Allied victory and the subsequent rise in the world's standards of living will result in a vast, world-wide demand for cotton, Oscar Johnston, President of the National Cotton Council (a private organization of cotton growers, brokers and dealers), declared here to-day.

"Nations which normally have been the world's foremost customers for cotton goods have either been cut off entirely or have been forced to divert a tremendous percentage of their consumption from civilian military goods," Mr. Johnston said.

Predicting that these nations would temporarily demand large amounts of cotton, Mr. Johnston continued:

"Among the signs and symptoms that we see about us is the disposition of the Allies to unite behind a post-war programme to bring about a measurable improvement in the world's standard of living.

"We must agree that any improvement in the world's standard of living would be of tremendous consequence to cotton.

"If, through the united effort of the United Nations of the post-war world, America's standard of living could be achieved for all the populations of the world, cotton would be called upon to provide 14,35,18,000 of bales instead of 2,80,00,000, and to plant 3,40,00,000 of acres instead of 8,10,00,000 (a bale weighs 500 pounds.)"—USOWI.

Gallup Poll Shows U. S. Strongly Favours International Police Force

PRINCETON New Jersey, May 3. (By Cable).

A "sampling referendum" which was conducted throughout the nation revealed that 74 per cent of the persons interviewed believe that the countries which are fighting the Axis should set up an international police force after the war to try to keep world peace, according to a report made public today by the American Institute of Public Opinion (the Gallup Poll).

Fourteen per cent of the persons interviewed voted against the establishment of such a police force, and 12 per cent held no opinion.

Dr. George Gallup, Director of the Institute, said that the one-sided nature of the vote was a pretty fair indication that unless events should change opinion to a remarkable degree, the public would vote in favour of an international police force in any election or referendum calling for a direct vote on the issue.

"This would be true whether the principle alone was involved or whether the vote was on an immediate commitment of the country to a world police plan," Dr. Gallup declared.—U.S.O.W.I.

China's Government And Industry Must Work Hand In Hand

CHUNGKING, May 2 (By Cable).

Addressing a dinner of the Industrial Reconstruction and Planning Conference, Chiang Kai-Shek expressed confidence today that China's industry would progress by leaps and bounds as a result of solidarity and collaboration between industrialists and the Government.

Asking why China, endowed with vast territory and rich in natural resources, had failed to become an industrial nation, the Generalissimo observed: "The backwardness of China's industry is due to its failure to link up with politics. We must realise that the development of industry depends largely on the collaboration of the Government. In other words, industry and politics must go hand in hand".

The Generalissimo pointed out that there had been no genuine co-operation between the Government and the industrialists since the Manchu Dynasty. The lack of collaboration among the industrialists themselves was also seen as a great impediment. Chiang said that the present conference of industrial experts and technicians afforded a good chance to study and understand each other's situation.

Chiang paid tribute to the Chinese industrial circles for their ardent support of the war. He said that they had displayed the greatest patriotism and gallantry, recalling, that, after the outbreak of war, factory owners along the seaboard either dismantled their machinery and removed it to the interior or destroyed it, if too cumbersome, in order to prevent its falling into enemy hands. He said that such patriotic fervour was rare even in highly modernised nations and must be regarded as a remarkable feature of China's war resistance. He said that such sacrifice in the nation's interest was a strong manifestation of the growth of national consciousness and the spirit of Doctor Sun Yat-sen's principles.—U. S. O. W. I.

Rangoon Harbour "Practically Bombed Out Of Operation"

WASHINGTON, May 3. (By Cable)

The Japanese-held harbour of Rangoon has been "practically bombed out of operation" by U. S. A. A. F. bombers, Colonel Emmet O'Donnell, First Assistant Chief of Staff of the Tenth U. S. A. A. F. based in India, reported to the War Department.

Colonel O'Donnell said that American attacks on Japanese communication lines, bridges and supply dumps have been so constant and so damaging that the Japanese have been prevented from capitalising on their Burma gains. He said that as fast as the Japanese repair damaged installations, American bombers blow them up again.

Colonel O'Donnell said that U. S. A. A. F. "warning teams" deserved much credit for the "successful defense" of India against Japanese planes. The teams, which are composed of radio operators, observers, radio repair men, a medical attendant and a cook, live far back in India's mountainous regions and warn the U. S. A. A. F. instantly of approaching enemy aircraft.

"Most of these men are in such remote places that it takes two or three weeks to reach them by trail," Colonel O'Donnell reported. "Supplies are dropped regularly from the air."

Colonel O'Donnell, who formerly commanded the U S Army's famous 19th Bombardment Group in the Philippines, is now on duty in the war Department after more than three years overseas.—U. S. O. W. I.

U. S. Overseas Strength Grows

United States Army strength overseas is expected to total 27,00,000 men at the end of 1943, and 47,50,000 at the close of 1944. These figures were revealed by Major General I. H. Edwards, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He also said that an Army air force of 900 squadrons with a personnel of 24,50,000 is projected for 1943. He pointed out this would give the United States air forces equal to those of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and would give the Allies two-to-one air superiority over the enemy.—U. S. O. W. I.

Why Muslim Journalists' Association Is Organized

NEW DELHI, May 3.

The Secretary of the All-India Muslim Journalists' Association, explaining the needs and objects of the Association in a statement says:

"We should have it, not only because non-Muslim associations and institutions cannot take care of Muslim interests but primarily for the reason that now we, Muslims, have reached that stage in the making of a nation when we ought to establish national organisations of our own in all walks of life. The object of this Association is to fight for and further the interests of Muslim journalists and papers all over the country and get for them all the privileges that are in the giving of the Government of India and are indeed flowing to other Press Associations from which the Muslim press does not receive any share whatever. Further the aim of this association is to organise the Muslim League Press, and the membership is open to the Muslim League papers and Muslim working journalists only."

Women Clerks In Madras Secretariat

MADRAS, May 3.

For the first time in the annals of the Madras Government Secretariat, two women have been appointed on the clerical staff and are assigned work as typists in the Public Department. One woman belongs to the Brahmin community and the other to the Indian Christian community. —A. P.

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN INDIAN STATES

Deccan States Peoples' Demand At Jamkhandi

JAMKHANDI, May 4.

Mr. M. S. Aney, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who was to preside over the 13th session of the Deccan States People's Conference, being unable to arrive here, the session commenced late last night under the presidentship of Pandit Shripad Damodar Satwalekar.

Messages received from Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. A. B. Latthe and Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Congress Ministers of Bombay wishing success to the Conference were read.

Pandit Satwalekar dwelt, in the course of his speech, on the present political situation in the country and said that the idea of independence was not borrowed from western countries, but it was prevalent in India ever since the Vedic times. He laid stress on the need of self-sacrifice for the attainment of Purna Swaraj.

The Conference adopted a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a constitution of full and responsible Government for the Deccan States and make improvement on the Federal Constitution prepared by the Sabade Committee.

The Conference resolved to appoint another committee to meet the Deccan States Political Agent to present their demands.

The Conference adopted two other resolutions on the scarcity of food and its abnormal price and demanding the unconditional release of Mr. B. B. Shikare, Secretary of the Deccan States People's Conference.

A resolution defined the aims of the conference as first to make every Deccan State self-sufficient, equip it with full responsible Government, and to prepare it as a complete unit of the future Federation of Deccan States.

A resolution demanded that till the desired Federation was achieved, an attempt should be made, with deliberations with State Rulers and the Political Department, to establish a joint High Court for States offering to join the Federation.

The Conference was attended by about two hundred delegates representing all 17 States.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE SPECIAL COURT JUDGMENT

PATNA, May 3.

Following the Patna High Court decision that, when the trial has commenced in a court under ordinary jurisdiction, there was no reason to transfer the case for trial to the Special Court, Mr. Justice Varma and Mr. Justice Shearer to-day directed the accused in two ordinary cases be acquitted and set at liberty forthwith or be brought to trial in accordance with the law.

The accused in one of the cases, Mr. Dineshwar Tewari, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 250 for having presided over a meeting and asking people to carry on the Congress programme.

In another case, Mr. Maneram Singh was convicted by the Special Magistrate of Muzzaffarpore on three counts to three years' imprisonment on each count the sentences running concurrently.

The case against the petitioner was that he distributed highly inflamable leaflets to pedestrians and also to one constable whom he asked to give up the service and throw off the uniform.

Charges under Sections 302|149 and 147 I.P.C. of having formed an unlawful assembly and done to death the British and American crew of an aeroplane which crashed along flood waters near Pashraha (B. N. W. Railway) station in Monghyr District on August 18 last were framed against Dayaram and nine others in the court of the Special Judge, Monghyr.

COUNTRY BOMBS RECOVERED

About half a dozen country-made bombs were recovered this morning from a dustbin in Muchipara area in Calcutta. One of the bombs it is reported exploded but nobody was injured. It is stated that the bombs were found when sweepers went there to clear the dustbin. —A. P.

DR. GIRULA ARRESTED WHILE ABSCONDING.

Dr. Girula of the Benares Hindu University who was declared absconder by the U. P. Government, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules on Saturday night last at Delhi station while going to Ambala.

According to a notification in the Gazette Extraordinary the Bengal Government announced under the Defence of India Rules that rice and paddy shall not be moved by any person from any place within Calcutta and industrial area and the districts of Darjeeling and Chittagong to any place outside that area except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit in writing issued by proper authority.

Police raided a house in Raipur locality in Ahmedabad on Monday and seized several Congress bulletins lying there. One person was arrested.

A youth was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default one month further rigorous imprisonment on the charge of picketing shops in Sarangpur.

Four hawkers were arrested on the charge of selling matches without the licence of the District Magistrate.

The ban on the carrying of weapons has been extended by a further period of one month.—A. P.

SOVIET ART
Striking Exhibition At Cama Hall

(By V. R. RAO.)

The Exhibition of Russian Art organised by the Friends of the Soviet union at the Cama Hall was opened by Mr. Brelvi on Monday evening. The exhibits have come all the way from Russia via Kabul and comprise of about a thousand exhibits consisting of photographs, cartoons, posters and charts and the exhibition is well worth a visit.

To those whose interests in the world are not limited to politics and economics and who are eager to know about the intellectual and cultural growth of the new world, the exhibition will serve a very useful purpose; to those who have no particular interest in matters of Art the exhibition will certainly arouse a curiosity to know how cultural problems are solved in a country like Russia.

The culture of a nation is the expression of its general intellectual level—to the Russians it connotes a world and embraces every province of intellectual sphere — art, science, education, cultivation of the human spirit and the aspiration towards the refinement of life to a high standard of perfection and harmony. In the Soviet State, Arts are a component of life and are bound up with it in an indivisible entity. The exhibition gives an insight into the part played by Art in the reconstruction of human life itself in Russia and is a reflection of the Soviet cultural system.

ART IN WAR TIME.

Just as Art is representative of the country which produces it, it is also representative of its period of production. Contemporary Art of Russia produced under conditions of war will add a glowing chapter to the art history of the world. The exhibition emphazies the importance of the artist during wartime. Living in the presence of history the Russian artists are hourly producing invaluable records to which future historians will be deeply indebted.

The posters in the exhibition are convincingly striking both in colour and technique and most eloquently, express the message they are intended to convey. The exhibition is a reminder to all, of the part played by Russia in the present war and affords an opportunity to understand the cultural life, the artistic aspirations and efforts of a federation of a heterogeneous people of a remarkable country who, I feel, have successfully carried out one of the biggest experiments ever witnessed by humanity.

The exhibition repudiates the view held by many that Art can be discussed without reference to politics. To-day more than ever before, the intellectual activities of nations are influenced by the political doctrines of their governments and seeing this exhibition I will be justified in saying that Art-life in Soviet Russia particularly to-day is a direct outcome of political convictions.

The Friends of the Soviet Union deserve to be congratulated on their venture and the art-loving public of Bombay should be grateful to them for giving them an opportunity to witness such an unique exhibition. The exhibition remains open till Saturday the 8th instant and is open daily from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO PRIORITY OF RESERVATION IN GENERAL COMPARTMENTS

Benthall On Harassment Of Civilian Passengers By Military Personnel

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', has issued the following statement:—

Complaints have often been made in recent times of civilian passengers being harassed by a system of reservation of compartments exclusively for the defence department and denial of accommodation, even when available, in those compartments to non-military persons.

On March 24 last I was involved in an incident which was the subject of a short notice question asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy in the Central Assembly.

Replying on behalf of the Government Sir Edward Benthall stated that the matter had been reported to him personally and that he was investigating it.

In his letter to me Sir Edward Benthall, Member for War Transport, offers his apologies for the inconvenience caused and points out that "certain carriages in certain trains are reserved for the exclusive use of the military.

Military personnel, however, are not entitled to take up accommodation in other parts of the train service unless the reserved carriages are filled to capacity and have no priority of reservation in general compartments, this ruling applies to all except the few high military officials who are entitled to requisition accommodation at Government expense.

In practice it would not be possible to guaranty that if a berth or seat became available in the reserved carriage a military official travelling in another part of the train should move into it."

Referring to the incident in question Sir Edward states that "the fault lay with the railway, firstly, in putting you into a compartment exclusively reserved for military and also in the failure to have the reserved accommodation properly 'place carded'."

"Sir Edward further states that the mistake of the railway official" arose out of a desire to be helpful" and that "railways are again being addressed in this connection with the object of having perfectly clear and definite orders issued to the railway staff."—A. P.

UNFAIR TO GANDHIJI

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes the following Open Letter to Mr. Jinnah:—

Mr. Jinnah, aren't you unfair to Gandhiji? You accuse him of (1) "alienating the Mussalmans" as early as 1920, and (2) of endeavouring to establish Hindu Raj in India, all along! Is it correct? Is it fair? No. Mr. Jinnah, no.

WHEN ISLAM WAS IN REAL DANGER?

You know well, Mr. Jinnah that Islam was in real danger when the great Kamal Pasha was fighting the Greek forces in Asia Minor, and when the very existence of Turkey and the Khilafat were in grave peril in 1920-21.

Mr. Jinnah who helped the Ali Brothers, morally and materially in founding and working the Khilafat Committees all over the country? In these dark days who was the Friend, Guide and Philosopher of the Muslims in India? Who raised huge funds for the Khilafat? Who sent woollen clothing to Smyrna? It was mainly Gandhiji supported by devout Muslims, and Nationalist Hindus, Sikhs and Parsis.

This was in 1920-21. May I say with all difference and as one intimately associated with the Khilafat movement, that you and your League were conspicuous by your absence.

Mr. Jinnah, you may not be unaware of the following facts. In December 1921, when the then Prince of Wales now the Duke of Windsor, came to India and had unpopular demonstrations in Bombay Lord Reading summoned Gandhiji to Calcutta to reach a settlement on the Indian problem, before the Prince reached Calcutta.

Gandhiji declined to discuss any Indian problem with the Viceroy until his two colleagues, the late Ali Brothers, were released and they too were invited to the Conference. Lord Reading declined, and a golden opportunity for the solution of the Indian problem was lost. Why? Because Gandhiji would not forsake the cause of the Khilafat for the sake of India. How true, how noble of Gandhiji! Mr. Jinnah will you please reflect?

Amongst those who sought Gandhiji's advice and worked under his wise guidance at the time were Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, their revered Mother Bi Amma, the great Mazaral Huq of Patna, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari of Delhi, Maulana Abul Bari of Feranghi Mahal, Lucknow, Moulana Hasrat Mohini of U. P., the whole of the Jamait-ul-Ulema of Delhi and Abbas Tyebjee Chief Judge of Baroda. They are all no more to-day! Amongst the notable survivors are Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahomed, Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister and some members of the Jamait-ul-Ulema.

To accuse such a true friend of Islam and of Muslims of "alienating the sympathy of Musalmans and of endeavouring to establish Hindu Raj in India is so incorrect and unfair a statement made when Gandhiji is not free, that Mr. Jinnah will now see his way to reflect and revise it early and thus do the barest justice to Gandhiji.

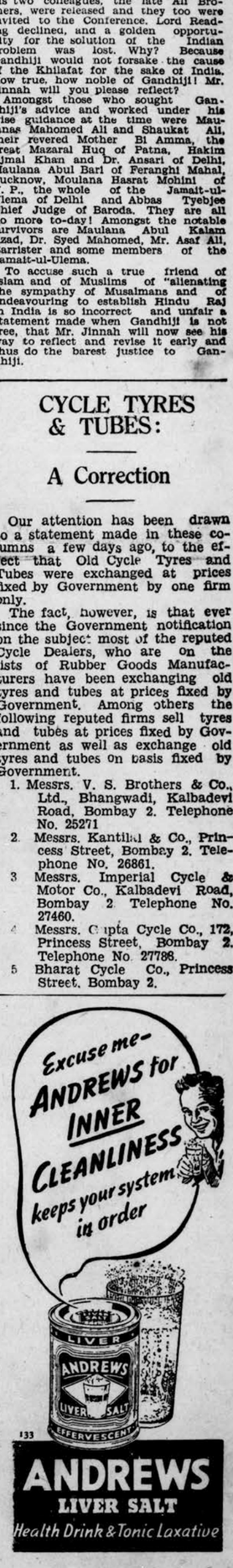
CYCLE TYRES & TUBES:

A Correction

Our attention has been drawn to a statement made in these columns a few days ago, to the effect that Old Cycle Tyres and Tubes were exchanged at prices fixed by Government by one firm only.

The fact, however, is that ever since the Government notification on the subject most of the reputed Cycle Dealers, who are on the lists of Rubber Goods Manufacturers have been exchanging old tyres and tubes at prices fixed by Government. Among others the following reputed firms sell tyres and tubes at prices fixed by Government as well as exchange old tyres and tubes on basis fixed by Government.

1. Messrs. V. S. Brothers & Co., Ltd., Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Telephone No. 25271
2. Messrs. Kantilal & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2. Telephone No. 26861.
3. Messrs. Imperial Cycle & Motor Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Telephone No. 27460.
4. Messrs. Gupta Cycle Co., 172, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Telephone No. 27786.
5. Bharat Cycle Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.



Due to war conditions, it is regretting that "Andrews Liver Salt" is not now available. It will be on sale as soon as the international situation permits

Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Early marriages arranged between respectable parties, apply with particulars. Mrs. Jani Station Road, Khar. 1429

Wanted Educated Handsome Young Jain girl to one young (29, Ahmedabad) Jain, earning Rs. 150|- per month. Write full particulars Box No. 1430, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Laundry Clerk, apply personally The Britannia Laundry, 64, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay. 1436

Wanted efficient Motor Driver on decent salary. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 1438

Wanted for overseas Refuelling Superintendents with good education and experience of automobile engineering. Apply P.O. Box No. 919, Bombay. (4415)

Wanted little English knowing man for Office. Pay 25|-. Apply personally American Homoeo-Clinic, Opp. Flora Fountain. (1441)

Wanted B. T. S. T. C. Lady Teachers for English, French, History, Geography. Apply to the Superintendent General Education Institute's Girls' High School, Dadar. 1439

Wanted by a large established concern two Compositors, well up in English, Gujarathi, Marathi and Hindi display job composing. Reply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4428, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:— Experienced Bleaching Master with good experience of Dyeing for an up-country Mill. Apply immediately stating age, qualification, experience and salary expected to Box No. 1440, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Shift Chemists B.Sc. (Techs) or M.Sc. Furnace experience preferred. Apply with testimonials, salary expected. P.O. Box No. 759, Bombay. (1394)

Wanted students. Learn Gregg shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy etc. The Western India Institute of Commerce, Mandvi Highschool Premises, Ismaildesa Building near Chinchbunder P. O. (1404)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted second-hand Treadle Machines. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 1437

Wanted Bolt, Nut, Rivet and Wire Nail Making machines, Crude Oil Engines and Pumps, Lathes, Power Presses, Dynamos and Air Compressors. Send full particulars and prices to:—Forimexco (Engineers) Ltd. Bareilly. (4404)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For immediate sale. One Air Compressor with 1 H. P. Motor. A. C. Model 36508, 110-220 Volts, U. S. A. in Excellent condition. Apply: N. D. Bhagwat & Sons. Nasik. 1435

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:— Wanted Agents to sell our Swadeshi Cloth including shirting and chintz. Pay very liberal. Apply: The Jawahar Textiles, Ludhiana. 1423

Wanted Local Agents in all Big Towns of Bombay Province. Rajputana, Marwar, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Please apply to:— The Sukkur Biscuits Manufacturing Co., Sukkur (Sind). 1389

FINANCE

Wanted a Financier to help a young man in business. Write to Box No. 1443, "Bombay Chronicle."

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Type Cases, Cabinets, English and Vernacular, steel or wood, foreign or local made, used or new also steel galleys, proof press, leads, slugs, composing sticks and sundry accessories. Apply with list and lowest prices to P. O. Box 142, Bombay. 4429

Wanted—(a) H. T.—3 • core .0225 armoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (b) L.T.—600 volts —3x.01 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (c) 3 x 0.4 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground —300 yds. (d) H.D. Bare copper No. 6—300 yds. (e) V.I.R. cable 19|18 and 19|16—300 yds. (f) conduit pipe 1-1|2" and 2" gauge 16—300 yds. Please quote lowest prices ex-stock and terms of supply. Swaika Oil Mills, 28A, Pollock St., Calcutta. (4401)

652 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Best Quality Tea Darjeeling Flowery Pekoe, 1-12-0, High grown Fop 1-8-0, satisfaction guaranteed Champion Tea Mart, Prarthana Samaj, Tram Junction, Phone 40851. (1406)

RADIO REPAIRING

Quack, Quack, Quack! Trap, Trap Trap!! Beware of Quack Trap!!! Entrust your Radios to experts only. Quick service. Dial 33466, Radios, Opera House. 1405

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 Per Inch Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

NOTICE OF THE GENERAL MEETING TO PASS SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 1|2, Mubarak Manzil, (2nd floor) 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 5th May 1943 at 3-00 p.m. (N.S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(a) To approve and sanction the appointment of Desai Arwade, Limited as Managing Agents of the Company and to approve and sanction the Agreement of the said Managing Agency as per Draft Agreement (signed and initialled by the Chairman for verification, and duly approved by the Solicitors of the Company) Copies whereof are circulated to the Shareholders herewith.

(b) And to approve and sanction the amendment in the Articles of Association of the Company necessitated by the proposed Agreement with the New Managing Agents and the interim arrangements made by the Board for the management of the Company's affairs on the resignation of the previous Managing Agents.

(c) And to approve and adopt the arrangements by the Board for management of the Company's affairs on the resignation of the previous Managing Agents. And

(d) In connection with the above to consider and if thought fit to pass the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions namely:—

1. Resolved that Desai Arwade, Limited a Private Limited Company, Bombay, be and is hereby appointed Managing Agents of the Company as and from 27th March, 1943 for the period of ten (10) years on terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise of Draft Agreement circulated to the Shareholders with the Notice. The Company hereby approves the said Agreement with all its terms and conditions and sanctions the same and authorizes the Directors to enter into the said Agreement with Desai Arwade Limited with such further modifications to be made therein (save and except the provisions therein relating to remuneration) as may be approved by the Directors and the said Desai Arwade Limited.

II. Resolved that the Company hereby approves and adopts the several amendments in the Articles of Association of the Company as per Draft (signed and initialled by the Chairman), copies whereof are circulated to the Shareholders with the Notice and sanctions them with a view to amend the Articles in consonance with the Agreement of the Managing Agents and with a view to appoint one or more of the Directors as a Managing Director or Managing Directors and to fix his or their remuneration as indicated in the said draft.

III. The Company approves and adopts the arrangements made and required to be made for the management of the Company's affairs on the resignation of the previous Managing Agents and the resolutions of the Board in that behalf made on 16|2|1943 and ratifies, confirms and approves all the acts done by the Managing Directors Messrs. V. Y. Desai and J. B. Arwade in the course of their management from 16|2|43 to 27|3|43. The Company sanctions to them in lieu of their said services, the same remuneration for that period as is sanctioned by the Managing Agency Agreement to Desai Arwade Limited of which they are the permanent Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) P. V. JOSHI,
Chairman.

12th April, 1943.
Mubarak Manzil,
104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 12th April, 1943.

N. B.:—Copies with accompaniments therein of the above have been already circulated on 12th April, 1943, to the Shareholders as usual.

P. V. J.
4150

WANTED BY WAR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

OFFICER to take charge of the development of producer gas plants for motor vehicles. Applicants must have

(a) Adequate knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, preferably including experience with producer gas plants;

(b) knowledge of officeroutine gained either in a responsible position in business or in a Government service; and

(c) energy and drive.

Pay up to Rs. 1,500 may be offered according to qualifications and experience. The Officer selected will be on probation for a period of 3 months and if satisfactory will be employed up to February, 1944, in the first instance.

Applications, stating age and previous experience with copies (not originals) of certificates should reach the Additional Deputy Secretary, War Transport Department, New Delhi by May 8th 1943. 4414

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION

IN CONSULTATION with the Coal Trade and in exercise of the power conferred on the undersigned under Clause (b) of Sub-Clause (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Act (Act No. XXXV of 1939) the following are fixed as the maximum pithead prices at which coal or coke may be sold by the owners of any colliery in the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields to any consumer or consumers who have been granted 'J' class priority for coal wagons under the Provincial Distribution Scheme of Coal Wagons.

Hard Coke	Rs. 25|- per ton.
Soft Coke	Rs. 17|- per ton.
Other coal	Rs. 16|- per ton.

The above prices will come into force as from the 1st May 1943 and will remain in force until further orders.

By order
CONTROLLER COAL DISTRIBUTION,
Department of War Transport,
1, Council House Street,
Calcutta.
Calcutta 27th April, 1943.
(4417)

WANTED

for The Comilla Banking Corporation Limited, Bombay

A CASHIER and an ASSISTANT CASHIER, Cash Security Rs. 10,000|- and Rs. 5,000|- respectively Apply immediately stating minimum salary expected. 1444

NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal before the 31st May of approximately three million unused hessian sandbags stored at the Wagle Estate, Thana. The bags are standard military size in bales of 1,000 each and a sample may be seen at A. R. P. Headquarters. Tenderers may quote for whole or part. Government does not bind itself to accept any or the lowest tender. Quotations should be per 100 bags, and submitted to the A. R. P. Controller, A. R. P. Headquarters, Council Hall, Bombay, before 12 noon on Tuesday, May 11th, marked "Quotation for Sandbags." Earnest money of Rs. 15,000 must be deposited for the whole contract, or proportionately less for a part. 4427

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 90—5—160. The applicants should possess a minimum speed of 120 words per minute for 10 minutes in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typing. Preference will be given to candidates with previous office experience.

Applications should be submitted immediately to the Administrative Officer, Cotton Textiles Directorate, Hararwala Building, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (4424)

TENDER NOTICE

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES Purchase Branch, Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites offers for the following:—

Spares for Morris Commercial R-5.
Engine No. O-R-37322 Chasis No. 1294-C-V-43-710.

1. Connecting rod bearings	8 Nos.
2. Inlet valves	6 Nos.
3 Exhaust Valves	6 Nos.
4. Set of Clutch plate and facing complete	1 Set.
5. Rear wheel oil retaining washers	2 Nos.
6. Set of front wheel bearings	4 Nos.
7. —do—read wheel bearing	1 No.

Offers should be forwarded to the above address by 15-5-1943 quoting his reference No. MP|8C|-5241. (4419)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
(PURCHASE BRANCH).
Tender No. P|361|F

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Polygala Chinensis.

Tender forms, which are not transferable, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 6|- per set, which amount is not refundable, from the Deputy Controller of Purchase, Office of the Director-General, I.M.S., New Delhi or from the Deputy Assistant Director General (M.S.) Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lahore Cantt. Payment should be made in cash or by money order quoting remitter's full address and the above tender number on the money order coupon.

Tender will be received upto 4 p. m. on 26-5 43. (4423)

NOTICE

WANTED Gujarati knowing M.A.'s who have obtained a First Class at B.A. and at least a Second Class at M.A. preferably in English or Mathematics, in the grade of 100-8|2-200 with benefits of provident fund. Age should not exceed thirty years. Selected persons may be given some work in the M.T.B. College, Surat, but will be required to work primarily in the Society's Schools in a responsible capacity. Applications on the printed prescribed form, which can be had from the undersigned on sending 0-0-9 postal stamps, should reach him before 31-5-1943.

M. R. PALANDE,
Secretary,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
SURAT.
(4358)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch), Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the following:—

Brushes steel wire for cleaning interior of Boiler tubes of different sizes.

Samples of the store can be seen in the sample room of this office.

Tender No. SY|8A|4466.

Price of tender form is Rs. 3|- per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment must be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch) Bombay, quoting Tender No. and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P. M. on 10-5-43. 4421

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap copper borings and burnt copper wire. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 20-5-43 at 3 P.M. (S. T.) 4399

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Purchase Branch, Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites offers for ten socks and stockings knitting machines, hand driven suitable for reknitting socks and hose-tops from wool recovered from worn out socks. Your offers with the following particulars should be forwarded to the above address quoting reference No. MP|8C|Misc|1018 by 10-5-43:

a. Make and type of the machine.
b. Year of make.
c. Number of years used.
d. Estimated remaining life of the machine.
e. Minimum price acceptable.
f. The spare parts available (Needles etc.) 4420

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.
CRUCIBLES.

THE IMPORT of crucibles of the specifications given below from the United Kingdom will, henceforth, be regulated under the Panel Scheme. Importers of this class of goods for stock and resale are hereby requested to apply to the Director-General, Munitions Production, Licensing Directorate, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, for particulars regarding the procedure to be followed and for a copy of the questionnaire in form W.S.B.—Import|Pan, which must be completed and returned, in duplicate, within three weeks of the date of appearance of this notice in the Press.

GROUP 10. CRUCIBLES MANUFACTURED FROM GRAPHITE (PLUMBAGO) & CARBORUNDUM.

(a) Crucibles size No. 1 (2 lbs. brass capacity) to size No. 300 (600 lbs. brass capacity) for use in pit furnaces, oil or coke fired.
(b) Crucibles of 150 lbs. capacity (brass) to 2240 lbs. capacity (brass) for use in oil or coke fired tilting furnaces.
(c) Accessories comprising:—
(i) Covers.
(ii) Muffle Rings.
(iii) Spout pieces.
(iv) Stands etc., etc.
(4426)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances:—

ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL THAT or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at Duncan Road 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255-3|9 square yards, but on actual admeasurement 249 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2438, New No. A|9486, Old Survey No. 1-2|11, New Survey No. 2|5655 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4049 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7451 and New Street Nos. 318-322 and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on the East by Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Moosa alias Haji Ahmed Khota and another, on the North by the said Duncan Road 2nd Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Haji Alimahomed Haji Kassam.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1943.

HOOSEINI DOCTOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4418

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (P. B.) Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the following:—

CIRCULAR SAWS OF SIZES
Tender No. MP|8K|8379

Price of tender forms is Rs. 2|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies (Purchase Branch) Bombay quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 p. m. on 14|5|43. 4422

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARSONDAS CHAMPSI LAXMIBAI, wife of MULJI DAYAL MULJI DAYAL and JAMNADAS MULJI, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients All persons having any claim against or to the said property by sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within "FOURTEEN DAYS" from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate at Janjikar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land in the title deeds relating to the property has been described as consisting partly of Government ground and partly of Fazandari ground and stated to be admeasuring as follows viz: the Government ground admeasuring 205.5/9 square yards and Fazandari ground admeasuring 85 square yards and stated to be bearing Collector's Old Nos. 548 and 1362, Collector's New No. 6200, Old Survey Nos. 780 and 781, New Survey Nos. 2367 and 1/2368 and which said piece or parcel of land according to the Collector's record consists partly of Government ground admeasuring 185 square yards and partly of pension and tax land (cess redeemed) and admeasuring 86 square yards and bears Collector's Old Nos. 548, 1362 51 and 198 and Collector's New Nos. 6200, 1566 and 421 and Old Survey Nos. 780, 787 and 786 and New Survey Nos. 2367 and 2366 and which said piece or pacel of land on actual measurement is 240 square yards or thereabouts and is bearing Cadastral Survey No. 200 of Mandvi Division and Municipal "B" Ward No. 1850 and present Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a Gully and partly by property bearing C. S. No. 201 of Mandvi Division of Abdul Latiff Haji and others, on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by property bearing C. S. No. 166 of Mandvi Division of Akbarally Jiwaji Kathawalla, on or towards the North by Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that partly by properties bearing C.S. Nos. 199 and 201 of Mandvi Division, belonging to Fatmabai wife of Haji Alimohomed Haji Hasham Dada.

Bombay, dated this 4th day of May, 1943.

CHANDRASEN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4425

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SOAP MACHINERY

New or Secondhand in good working order. Communicate with details and offer to MACSON & CO., 21, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being limited.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

Capital Authorised	.....	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed		Rs. 1,20,00,000
Capital paid up	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE, BARODA
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad (Bhadra)	Calcutta	Petlad
Ahmedabad (Panchkuva)	Dabhoi	Patan
Amreli	Dwarka	Port Okha
Bhavnagar	Harij	Sankheda
Bilimora	Kadi	Sidhpur
Bombay (Fort)	Kalol	Surat
Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Kapadwanj	Unjha (N G.)
	Karjan	Visnagar
	Mehsana	(N. G.)
	Mithapur	Vyara
	Navsari	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods. Terms on application.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA Rates of rentals on application.

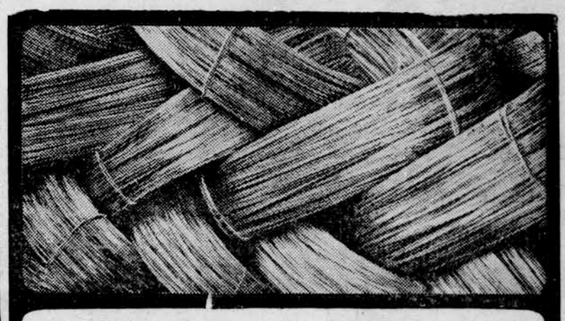
W. G GROUNDWATER,
General Manager

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.



Wire goes into nearly every weapon and piece of equipment used by our fighting forces. We must, therefore, produce as much as possible day and night. The men in our wire mill have responded to the call and are working as never before in our short but brilliant career. Miles and miles of wire are coiled every day for despatch to places where they are needed most, sometimes to the exclusion of our civilian customers. With the return of normal conditions the full range of our products will be available to all once more.

INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.
TATANAGAR

IT IS REGRETTABLE that owing to quota and other restrictions stocks of Angier's Emulsion are far short of satisfying medical and public demand.
We feel sure that our patrons realise fully that we are doing our utmost to keep the market supplied, but owing to wartime conditions we fear that distribution at times will be limited.
Please do not blame the dealers—they have to stand the brunt of shortage of other commodities as well as ours. We know you will appreciate that they have done everything humanly possible to obtain supplies of Angier's Emulsion, now reduced because of present difficulties which we hope are only temporary.

ANGIER'S Emulsion

'SECUNDUS' ECONOMY GRADE
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

"SECUNDUS" OCTAGON
Rolled Gold.
10 Years' Quality Rs. 52

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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.